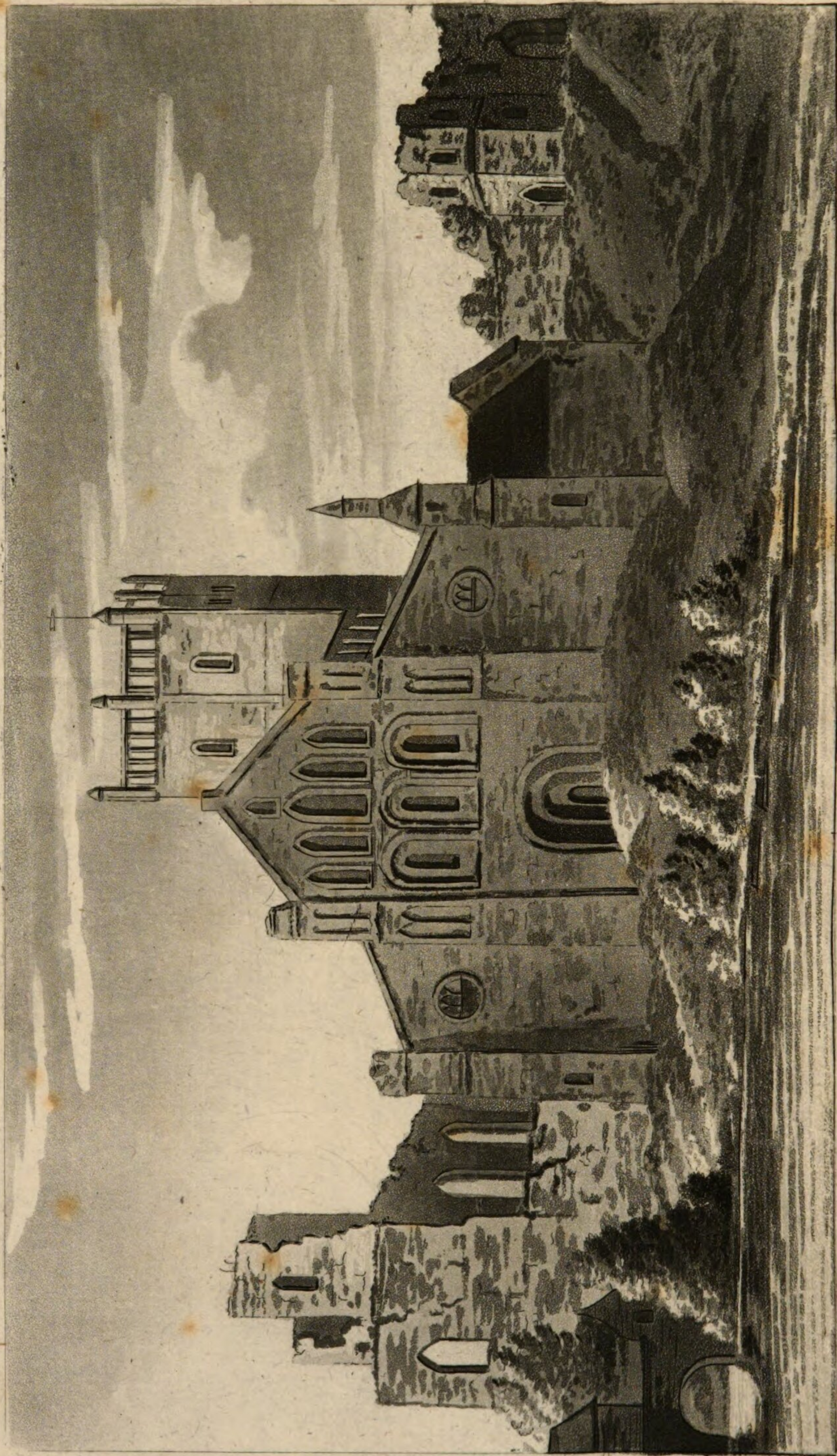


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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF SAINT DAVID,
SOUTH-WALES.

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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF SAINT DAVID
SOUTH-WALES



G. W. Manby Esq. Del.

CATHEDRAL

Pub May 1 1861 by Edw Harding 98 Roll Mall

Harvard St

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF SAINT DAVID,
SOUTH-WALES,

THE MOST ANCIENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTED FROM THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A Correct List of the ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, &c.
who have filled that See.

Embellished with PLATES in AQUATINTA, from DRAWINGS made
on the Spot, by the AUTHOR,

GEORGE W. MANBY, ESQ.

ῚΕκ δε της τε Νικόστρατε γνωμης τα μὲν
Παλαια της των οικτρων καταθειλσι δύμης.

Philom. de Statu: &c.

Solo e pensoso, i più deserti campi
Vo misurando à passi tardi e lenti!

Petrarch. Son. 28.

LONDON,

PRINTED, AT THE ORIENTAL PRESS, BY WILSON AND CO.
FOR EDWARD HARDING, NO. 98, PALL-MALL.

1801.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

TO
THE HONOURABLE AND
RIGHT REVEREND
LORD GEORGE MURRAY,
LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

MY LORD,

WHEN I consider that I am
addressing a personage so eminently con-
spicuous in literature as your Lordship, it
fills me with the strongest apprehensions
of my being found incompetent to the
task I have undertaken, of giving a de-
scription, worthy to meet your Lordship's
eyes,

eyes, of St. David's; a place so long celebrated for ecclesiastical antiquity: yet, defective as this attempt may appear, I could not with propriety address it to any other Patron than your Lordship.

My reason for compiling this account was, that, by an innocent, if not useful, pursuit, I might expel from my mind a melancholy, the effect of heavy calamities, by which it had long been oppressed; a consideration sufficient, I trust, to influence all of a serious and devout disposition to overlook its faults.

To your Lordship, therefore, as possessing in the highest degree those qualities, I presume to inscribe my Work;
 confident

confident of this only, that the mere endeavour to deserve, is a step towards obtaining, your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be,

With the most profound respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble,

and most devoted Servant,

G. W. MANBY.

Sept. 1, 1801.

(vi)

confidence of this only, that the more con-
stant to deserve, is a step towards ob-
taining your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be,

With the most profound respect,

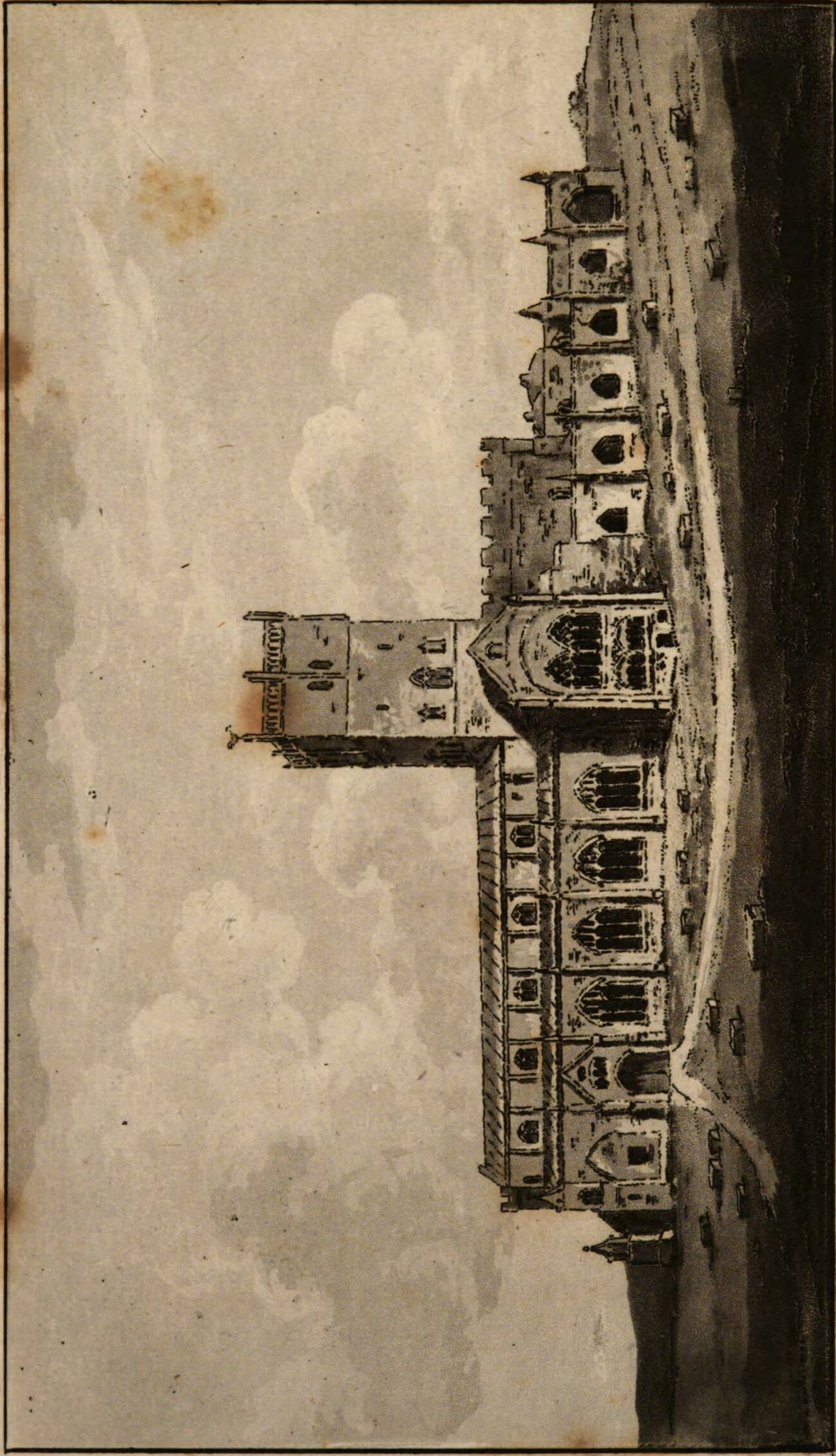
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble,

and most devoted servant,

G. W. MANNING.

Sept. 1. 1801.



C. W. Manby Esq. Del.

Harding Sc

SOUTH VIEW of the CATHEDRAL

Pub May 1, 1801, by Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall

AN
ACCOUNT
OF
SAINT DAVID'S.

SAINT DAVID'S is reported, from the earliest æra, to be seated in that part of Britain called *Dimetia* ; comprehending Pembrokeshire, part of Glamorganshire, the whole of Caermarthen-shire, Brecon, and Cardiganshire. It was afterwards divided, when *Divid* or *Dimitia* was applied only to Pembrokeshire.

Every district had an appellation given to it by its inhabitants, characteristic of its appearance. The name of *Divid* implies a region abounding with water and streams ; and is strictly applicable, as the country extends into the
B seas,

seas, divided nearly in the middle by Milford-Haven, into which innumerable streams discharge themselves. The word is, by some, supposed to be derived from *Davad*, signifying *sheep*, with which the country did formerly abound.

Dimitia was a regular kingdom, as appears, at the invasion of Julius Cæsar; for he was put to flight by Morgan king of Dimitia, aided by Broghmael king of Powis-land. It preserved itself as a kingdom till it was wrested from the regal possessors by Earl Strongbow, who subdued that country: for, until the arrival of Strongbow, the county of Dyvett never yielded to the arms of Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans; nor were the antient inhabitants disturbed in any of their possessions, although interrupted by skirmishes on land, or by spoilers from the sea.

After the coming of Strongbow, the city of Saint David's, and the territories thereunto belonging, were still held sacred, continuing under the same masters as before; the conquerors regarding it as holy land, consecrated to the servants
of

of God: it, therefore, was accounted impiety among them to offer violence to any land or people in the possession of the church.

Saint David's is situated on the most western part of the island, in Pembrokeshire; forming a high promontory, antiently called *Octopitarum*; *i. e.* a land both rocky and barren; by the Britons, *Pebidoig Cantre Dervi*. It is bounded by Saint Bride's Bay on the south, and Saint George's Channel on the west. The earliest inhabitants traced were the Britons; and the place considered of the greatest consequence, having been a principal residence of the Druids; many vestiges of whose monuments, dedicated to various purposes, are still remaining; exhibiting spectacles truly awful, and raising in the mind emotions of admiration at those wonderful piles, erected apparently by almost more than human power. To them was ever paid the profoundest reverence; nor any sacred rite performed, without their discharging all important duties, revealing the hidden secrets of nature, instilling and enforcing a true sense of their God. They never ceased to pay their adoration to those luminaries,

the sun, moon, and other planets ; by whose revolutions they divided and proportioned their time ; filling the solemn orders of Divines, Judges, Philosophers and Astronomers.

The country has many traces of antient entrenchments ; but by whom erected, history is silent—their appearance being the only memorial. They are all constructed with admirable labour and skill ; nor has any ingenuity been spared to give them every possible strength and advantage. A beautiful one, of a circular form, presents itself about a quarter of a mile west of the town, on the summit of a bank ; having a high mound, or rampart ; a deep, broad ditch ; with an outport on the north : it is open to the south, with a running stream in its rear. From its structure and situation, it has been concluded to be a work of the Romans ; for, whenever they could obtain it, they made choice of a spot on the declivity of a hill, near a river, and facing the meridian sun, as commanding strength, prospect, and water.

At the æra of Christianity, its name appears to have been *Menevia*. Various have been the
opinions

opinions relative to the derivation of that word: the one most acknowledged is from *Man-yw*, signifying *small yews*, which formerly grew here in great numbers. In the Celtic language, it is found that the derivation of places was always significant, and descriptive, either of situation, property or appearance, as before observed. *Yewn* is a *Yew-tree* in Welch; and *Junen*, in the Armoric, or language of Bas Britany. *Yw* is the plural in Welch, and *Juin* in Armoric; which show it to have been an old Celtic word; and, as there were certainly small yews about this place, we need look no further for the reason of its name: though others say it comes from *Menyw*, which signifies a *Woman*; to account for which, the following traditionary story is related.

In the time of the Arch-Flamins, there was a great company of votaries, addicted wholly to a solitary life, in this place. There happened, at that period, an invasion, in which all the men were either killed, or drawn from their homes, in the defence of their country. The women, therefore, in the absence of their husbands, flew to the
monks

monks for protection; who, hearing of their approach, shut the gates against them, and cried out, *Menyw! Menyw!* “ a Woman! a Woman!” from which, some say, the place was so called.

But this story is reputed to have an original flaw in it, which makes it etymologically confute itself; for *Benyw* is the radical Welch word, signifying *a woman*, and any female, in Cornish, is *Benen*, and, in Irish, *Bean*. Now, it is peculiar to the languages which are of the Celtic extraction, that the initial letter of the words vary in construction from what they are in their originals. Words that begin with *B*, are pronounced according to the sound of the radical, when they occur singly, and are joined with no other words in a sentence, as in the case before us; at other times, *B* is changed into *M*, or *F*, which is the Welch *V* consonant, as the case requires. It therefore should have been *Benevia*, and not *Menevia*, if this story had been accurate.

Another attempt to account for it is this:—
There is, not far from Saint David's, a place at
this

this day called *Melin-Melew*, (Meneus-Mill,) wherein is preserved the old denomination; but the original meaning of the word *Menew* is now lost, and not to be retrieved. However, it is recommended to the curious in Ireland and Scotland, (where the names of places agree much with those in Wales,) to consider whether it may not signify *Frith*, or *Narrow Sea*; for we find the channel between Caernarvonshire and the Isle of Anglesey to be called *Aber-Menew*; and as there is also a *fretum*, called a *sound*, between this place and Ramsey Island, it may bear some affinity.

Saint David's is reputed to have been a celebrated monastery, since the first introduction of Christianity; and founded by St. Patrick, in the year 470, in gratitude for Saint David's having been the place of his birth. Here all the holy brethren assembled, for the comfort of a solitary life; as they had been interrupted in their religious duties by the great concourse of people attending them: in this place they lived happily, intent upon these four exercises—labour, reading, prayer,

prayer, and relieving the poor; it was also considered the retiring place and nursery of the Saints ; and this monastery was dedicated to Saint Andrew.

In the year 546 this place was established a Metropolitan See in the British Church, and a long time the Supreme Ordinary of the Welch, in the first planting of the Gospel in King Lucius's time, when there were only three Archbishops' Sees appointed, *viz.* London, York, and Carleon upon Uske. That of Carleon was in the time of Arthur king of the Britons, who translated it further from the Saxon fury to *Menew* or *Menewia*, which is reputed to have been its original name; but, ever since, in memory of David, the Archbishop, it has been called Saint David's.

This renowned Saint David, the patron and titular Saint of Wales, was son of Zantus prince of Wales, and uncle to King Arthur; who removed the Archiepiscopal See from Carleon, in Monmouthshire, to this place; where he built a
cathedral,

cathedral, and became its first archbishop; after whose death it was dedicated to him, and the city took his name.

Twenty-five archbishops have been appointed to this See. The last, whose name was Samson, left it in the time of a pestilential disease, which raged here in the year 915: he transferred the archiepiscopal pall, and, with the same, the archiepiscopal dignity, to Dole in Brittany: yet his successors, though they lost the name, reserved the power of an archbishop; nor did the residence of the Welch bishops receive their consecration from any other hands than theirs. They were Primates of Wales, and continued to exercise their archiepiscopal jurisdiction over its suffragan bishops, Worcester, Hereford, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Landaff, until the reign of King Henry the First, when Bernard, a Norman, was violently forced into that See by the King, in the year 1115. He meanly surrendered his archiepiscopal powers to the See of Canterbury. This gave rise to a violent dispute between the King and the Archbishop, about the place where the Bishop elect of Saint David's ought to be consecrated;

consecrated; in which the policy of the Prince was obliged to yield to the pertinacity of the Prelate, with whom it has continued ever since.

No place has been visited by more distresses than the cathedral and city of Saint David's. In the year 808, in the reign of Canon Tindacthwy, Saint David's was laid in ashes by the West Saxons: this calamity did not end here; as it was followed by a general and very grievous murrain of cattle, which impoverished the whole country. Superstition was a prevailing characteristic in those days. These calamities, they say, were prognosticated the preceding year by a total eclipse of the sun; and, on Christmas-day, by one of the moon.

Saint David's was subjected to still greater distresses by the invasion of the Danes, in the year 911, in the reign of Anarawd, who destroyed the whole city. At this time a famous battle was fought near this place; in which Maylor, son of Peridar Gam, one of the Welch princes, was slain.—In 982, during the reign of Howel ap Jevaf, Geofryd, son to King Harold, despoiled all
the

the land, and the church of Saint David. In 993, in the reign of Meredith ap Owen, the Danes returned, and destroyed all before them with fire and sword; at which time they killed Morgency, or Urgency, bishop of the diocese. Prince Meredith ever bore the greatest respect and veneration to this place, where the peaceful remains of his two sons were entombed: on being informed of the barbarities exercised there by the Danes, and being unable to repel their insolences, he was so afflicted that he died of grief.

In 1077, in the reign of Trahaern ap Caradoc, it greatly suffered by strangers, said to be Norwegians, though generally supposed to be Danes: they landed in great numbers, sacked and destroyed the whole town.

In 1087, in the reign of Griffith ap Coran, a remarkable sacrilege was committed here; the shrine belonging to the cathedral was pillaged, and all the plate and other valuable utensils taken away.

A few years after, Saint David's suffered a more sensible calamity, by the memorable inva-

sion of the Danes, who plundered and burnt the church, settled here some time, taking possession of the entrenchments around: they ravaged every place, and murdered every one in their way. The general dread excited on their approach is painted by our early writers in the strongest colours: honourable conquest was no consideration in their warfare; for, not content with plunder, they were guilty of every species of cruelty: neither age nor sex escaped their ferocity, which they appear to have indulged in, like wanton savages, to the greatest degree. The misdeeds that have been related of them, make it not difficult to account for the general dread and consternation caused by their approach; which was not allayed until the sovereignty of those seas was wrested from them by Alfred the Great. To complete their distress, in the year 1233, the Earl of Pembroke came and murdered all the King's friends and servants in the town.

The present cathedral was, in a great degree, the work of Bishop Peter de Lien, in the year 1180; and was completed by his successor, who dedicated it to Saint Andrew and Saint David,
though

Nº 2



G. W. Nandy. Del.

Harding sc.

WEST VIEW of the CATHEDRAL. &c. in their present state

Pub May 7 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

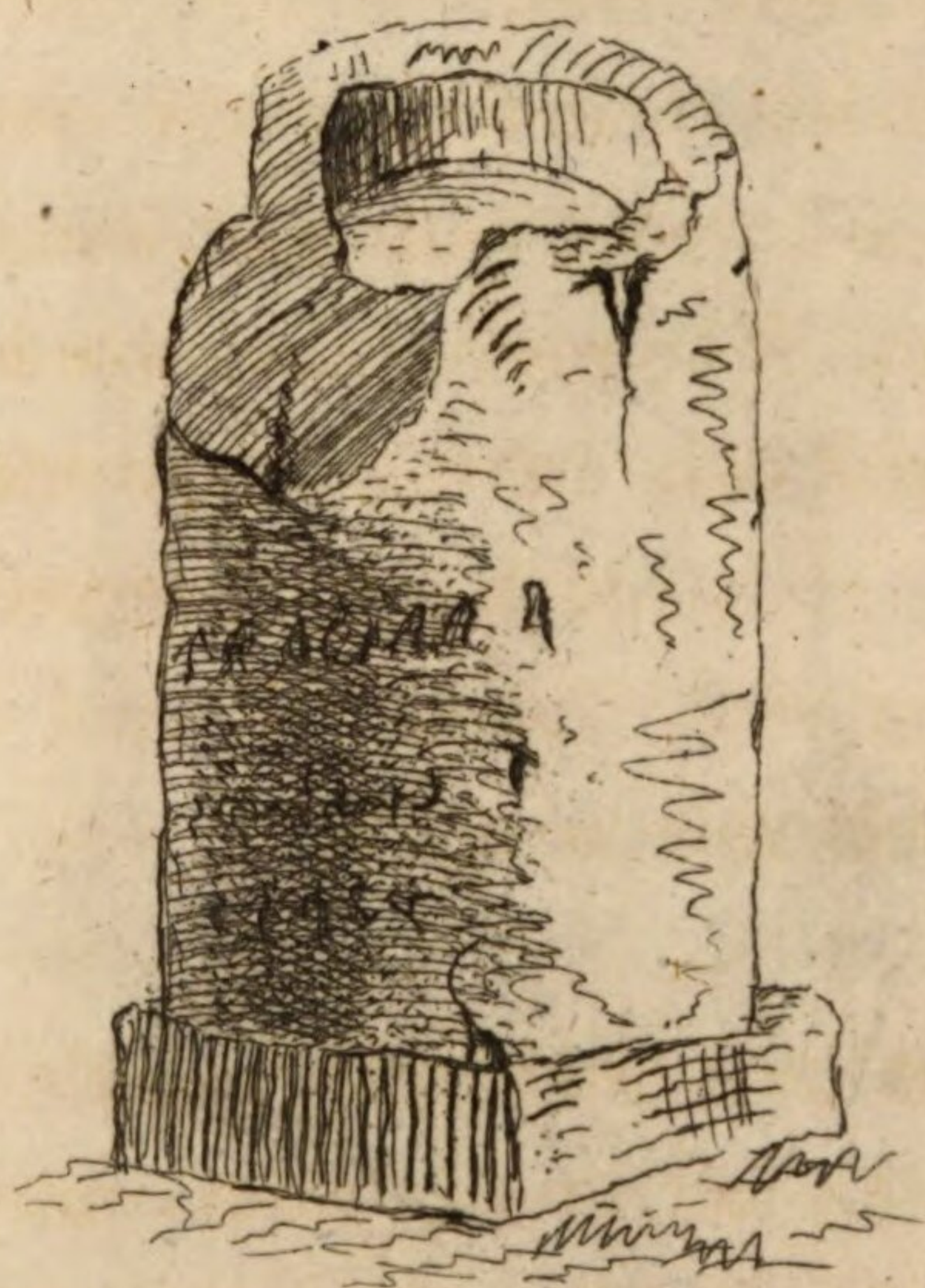
though now Saint Andrew is totally omitted, and it bears the name of Saint David only : a great part of it was thrown down, in the year 1248, by an earthquake.

The See of Saint David's has had 116 Archbishops and Bishops. Among whom it is reputed to have had one Saint, three Lord Chancellors of England, one Lord Treasurer, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and one Chancellor to a Queen. It is a privilege peculiar to this church, that the King and its Archbishop are Prebendaries thereof.

A close, near a mile in compass, walled about with stone, surrounds a spacious church-yard, the cathedral, Saint Mary's college, and houses belonging to the dignitaries ; having, on its west, a little river called Allan running with hasty course through it ; crossing which, you come to the west front of the cathedral, which is 76 feet broad : in the middle is a large door, called the Bishop's door, because the bishop always enters there. The west front has been rebuilt ; and, by the means adopted to give it strength, exhibits a
beautiful

beautiful specimen of architecture; though the great contrast between the antient and modern stiles offends the eye: and, when it wanders, and discovers that a soft mouldering stone has been made companion to a most durable one, merely to avoid a little additional expence and labour, we cannot but lament that such a consideration had any weight with those who had the direction of it. The body, consisting of the nave and two side aisles, is covered with lead, and in exceeding good repair. The roof of the nave is finely cielled with Irish oak, having fret-work ornaments suspended; it is much and deservedly admired, still looking well, though the hand of time has made considerable ravage in it.

From the west door to the steeple is 124 feet long; and 32 feet broad, from centre to centre of the pillars, which support the nave, and part it from the side aisles. The pillars, which are very thick, are covered by beautiful Saxon arches, ranged on each side, being five in number; displaying different wreathes, with two pilasters of Gothic work, adjoining to the western wall, at one end, and at the other is the rood or organ-loft.



loft. Between the pillars are six arches on either side, exactly parallel to each other: over every one of these are two lesser arches reaching to the roof; and under each of these lesser arches are two smaller ones, resting immediately on the great arches.

As you enter the nave, at the north-west corner, there was formerly a consistorial court, enclosed by a fine screen of wood, which has been taken down many years: towards the south is the font, of stone; and near it stands a stone, about three feet high, having a rough base, hollowed at the top, part of which is broken off: some characters are upon its side; but time, and the improper custom of washing it with lime, have so far obliterated them, as to prevent all possibility of their being decyphered: the most probable use of this relick of antiquity has been that of a font.

Near the rood-loft, which is over the entrance into the choir, where, in most cathedrals, the organ stands, is the pulpit, in which the service is performed in Welch. Under the rood-loft is Bishop Morgan's tomb, of free stone: his effigies
at

at full length in his *pontificalibus* ; the face is mangled : as are the faces, more or less, upon every monument in the church. On the sides are images of our Saviour and his Apostles, much defaced ; at the foot is a sculpture of basso-relievo, but exceedingly mutilated ; it seems to represent the Resurrection. Near this monument of Bishop Morgan, at the foot of the ascent to the choir, are two marble stones, which have no inscriptions ; supposed to have belonged to Woolcock and Rider, masters of Saint Mary's college. At the upper end of the south aisle is a monument, said to have belonged to one of the canons, but without any inscription. The length of the rood or organ-loft extends from centre to centre of the pillars in the nave ; it is a beautiful building, of a reddish stone, the produce of Caer fai.

Towards the south end is the monument of Bishop Gower, under an arch of stone, very finely wrought, which takes up in length the whole breadth of the rood-loft. Before the Rebellion, it was inclosed to the south and west with a brass palisade ; upon the face of which was this inscription, in old characters : “ Hic
“ jacet

“ jacet Henricus Gower, structor palatii, et hujus
 “ ecclesiæ Menevensis archiepiscopus qui obiit.”

The Rebels took away that, and all the brass upon the other tombs in this church; and now there are wooden rails in lieu of the brass palisade. His effigies lies at length in his episcopal robes.

Parallel to Bishop Gower's monument, next to the ascent which leads up to the choir, lies a similar one, under a handsome arch, but less than that which covers Bishop Gower. Opposite the lesser monument, and parallel to it, on the north side of the rood-loft, is another, of like dimensions, *in pontificalibus*, under an arch. Neither of these monuments have any inscription: they are supposed to have been erected for two Bishops of Saint David's; though they have a tradition here, that one belongs to a chancellor, or a chantor, and the other to a treasurer of this church: the names being lost, their identity has not been determined. These monuments lie under the rood or organ-loft.

In the wall of the south aisle, under a window facing the rood-loft, is an image, much defaced,

D

having

having the sacerdotal tonsure: it has no inscription; but remains to perpetuate the fame of Giraldus Cambriensis, the celebrated Welch historian, and bishop of this diocese. In the south aisle, near the west end, is a door which is entered from the porch; over which is a chamber, wherein the vicars-choral, who are a body corporate, hold their chapters. Opposite the porch is the north door; and over it, a most beautiful Saxon arch; through which leads to St. Mary's college, and the residences of the subordinate members of the church: which is called the Valley.

Near the west door lies the body of the Rev. Nicholas Roberts, one of the vicars of this cathedral, who died Sept. 28, 1799. The solemn ceremony of his interment was attended by all his neighbours, of whom the writer of this was one, to pay the last tribute to his memory. A numerous assemblage of the poor closed the mournful procession. The tear of grief stood trembling in the eyes of some of them, which in others stole down their pallid cheeks, moistening the earth which was soon to cover his lamented body. These unfeigned tokens of respect and regret convinced

convinced me, that if he had a fault, it was lost in the lustre of his virtues.

There are no monuments in the north aisle, excepting one at the east end of the wall, of Bird a sculptor, who executed Treasurer Lloyd's monument in the chancel. The aisles are 18 feet broad each, and of the same length as the nave. The ascent into the choir, out of the body of the church, is by three steps, which lead to the rood-loft; two steps more carry you under the loft, and three more lead into the choir. The choir takes up the area of the steeple; it is exactly 26 feet square within, from wall to wall: its tower is finely carved with fret-work; and, like many of the English cathedrals, the Gothic ornaments of the choir contrast the Saxon pillars and arches of the great aisle, so tastily combined, as to bear ample testimony to the perfection architecture had arrived at in that age, and justly claiming our admiration.

On the left side, facing the altar, are three Stalls: *Precentoris, Archidiaconi de Brecon, Praebend. Sancti Nicolai*.—On the north side

are nine Stalls, inscribed thus : *Langan-Cursalis, Cursalis, Succentoris, Cursalis, Cursalis, Caer fai, Archidiac. de Cardigan, Auria, Tresurarii*.—On the right side, facing the altar, are three Stalls; *Dom. Episcopi, Archidiaconi Menevensis, Landuir*.—On the south side are nine Stalls: *Cursalis, Treflydn, Vicarii Episcopi, Cursalis, Cursalis, Cluden, Caer Farchell, Archidiac. de Caermarthen, Cancellarii*.—In all 24 Stalls.

The Stalls are handsome, and the well-designed and executed painted-back is much admired; in each Stall, and under each seat, appear, when turned up, figures carved in relievo in the wood, which still look well; many of the most singular device; and some, sorry am I to relate it, containing representations utterly unsuitable to a holy edifice.

The organ, before the Rebellion, stood in the rood-loft; it is now removed to the north arch: it has such a remarkably fine tone, that amateurs pronounce it scarcely to be equalled by any modern instrument,

On





On the north and south sides of the steeple are two large cross aisles. The north cross aisle is called Saint Andrew's chapel ; it is 44 feet north and south, and 30 feet east and west : in this aisle, under two defaced monuments of marble, or alabaster, lie two canons, whose names were Powell : and, under the organ-loft, in the same aisle, are two others belonging to two other canons.

There are likewise deposited in this chapel the sacred remains of some other members of the church, erected on neat pedestals of masonry, as tributes to their memories who are gone to receive the reward of their well-spent lives.

There has lately been discovered in this chapel, by removing some rubbish, a representation of its Saint, but so defaced that the features are lost, and only the bare traces of his form and insignia remain ; near it is placed a very remarkable representation, which was found at the same time, and appears well worthy the attention of the antiquary ; it is much mutilated, but what remains represents a demon offering a child to a venerable person at an altar : its singularity forbids the
hazard

hazard of an opinion on a subject so abstruse : there are other representations, but much defaced, of a crucifix, and other saints.

Under the organ-loft, at the back of the stalls, was a small room, used formerly as a penitentiary ; here the penitents stood : and in the wall are small round holes, which let in the sound of those who officiated in the choir, for the benefit of the penitents.

The south cross aisle, called the Chanters Chapel, is 44 feet north and south, and 26 east and west. In this chapel are some very neat inscriptions in marble, to the memories of the deceased. In the south-east end of it, is a staircase which goes up to the steeple, and leads quite round it within. Beyond the area of the steeple, which properly constitutes the choir, is a large space between the altar rails, known by the name of the Chancel. On the south side, between the choir and the screen of the chancel, is the Bishop's throne, under an arch or pavilion of wood, handsomely carved, painted and gilt : it has three seats, subdivided like stalls ; the
middle

middle one is higher and larger than the other two.

The chancel reaches from the steeple to the east end of the altar, and is divided by cancelli, or low rails, from the choir; it is in length 54 feet, and in breadth 31 feet: it was, some time ago, in agitation to have the cancelli removed; which would have added much grandeur to the chancel.

In the area stands the tomb of the illustrious Edmund earl of Richmond, father to King Henry the Seventh; the flat stone at top is of a very beautiful blue marble, spotted with white grains; the marble is the produce of the country, and bears a very fine polish; but is so hard, that understanding men, in that profession, declare that marble may be brought from Genoa, wrought, and set up in this country, cheaper than if they used their own marble; it had once a brass image, near the full length; and four escutcheons at the four corners, all of brass; with a plate of the same metal about the rim, or verge, on which was this inscription in antient characters:—

“ Under

“ Under this marble stone, here enclosed, rest the
 “ bones of that noble Lord, Edmund earl of Rich-
 “ mond, father and brother to Kings, who depart-
 “ ed out of this world in the year 1456, the first
 “ day of November; on whose soul, Almighty
 “ Jesu have mercy !” — And on the tomb was, in
 the same characters,

‘ Heu ! Regum Genitor et Frater, splendidus Heros,
 ‘ Omnis quo micuit Regia Virtus, obit.
 ‘ *Herculeus* Comes Ille tuus, *Richmondia* Duxque
 ‘ Conditur *Edmundus* His quoque Marmoribus.
 ‘ Qui Regni Clypeus, Comitum Flos, Malleus Hostis
 ‘ Vitæ Dexteritas, Pacis Amator erat.
 ‘ Hic meditare, Vians, Te semper Vivere Posse ?
 ‘ Non Morieris Homo ? Nonne Miselle vides
 ‘ *Cæsar* quem Tremere Armis, nec Vinceret *Hector*
 ‘ Ipsâ devictum Morte ruisse Virum ?
 ‘ Cede Metrum Precibus : Det Regum Conditor Almus
 ‘ Ejus Spiritui Lucida Regna Poti.’

This was entirely picked out by the Rebels ; the
 brass nails are every where visible, by which
 they were cramped into the stone.

On the sides of the monument, which are all
 faced with stone, are four escutcheons, with the
 arms of the Tudors and the Royal arms inter-
 mixed ;

mixed ; but so defaced by time, the sides being of a softer stone than the table at top, that they are scarcely discernible. Its height is 4 feet, its breadth 3 feet and a half, and its length 8 feet. In the chancel, on the south side, near the wall, on the ground, next the throne, lies Bishop Jowerth ; he is represented in his episcopal robes, with his mitre and pastoral staff. Next him, in the same manner, lies Bishop Anselm ; on whose tomb is said to have been formerly written :

Petra precor Dic sic,

Anselmus Episcopus est hic.

Near the rails on the same side, in an arch in the wall, lies Rees ap Tudor, in armour. The image is tolerably entire, and well done, in free stone ; his head resting on an open helmet, and a lion couching at his feet. Opposite to him, on the north side, in an arch within the walls, lies Owen ap Tudor, likewise in armour ; his head resting upon a cushion, with a lion at his feet, as before described : this image is not so well done as the other, and rather more defaced. Both are without any inscription.

E

Here

Here I ought to take notice of the tradition concerning one of these knights in armour. It is generally believed that this is Owen ap Tudor, who married Queen Catharine of France; and it appears the more probable, as he lies so near his son the Earl of Richmond. A remarkable story is related of the grandfather of Owen ap Tudor, Sir Tudor ap Grono; of whom it is said that he conferred the honour of knighthood on himself; for which his king sent for him, and asked "how he durst invade his prerogative, by assuming the degree of knighthood without his authority?" "Sire," replied Tudor, "by the laws and constitutions of king Arthur, I had a right to take upon me that title, in regard I had these three qualifications; which whosoever is endued with, may, by those laws, assume the honour of a knight. First, I am a gentleman; secondly, I have a sufficient estate; and, thirdly, I am valiant and adventurous:" adding, "if my valour and hardiness be doubted, lo! here I throw down my glove; and, for due proof of my courage, I am ready to combat with any man, whatever he be." The king applauded him, and confirmed his knighthood.

On

On the north side of the chancel, under an arch, is the celebrated shrine of Saint David; formerly it was all of one flat stone, which is now broken into several pieces. Above it were antiently three images, representing Saint David, in the middle; Saint Patrick, on the right hand; and Saint Dennis, on the left. In the side are four quaterfoil holes, into which the votaries put their offerings, which were taken out by the monks at two iron doors behind.

In the year 1085, king William entered Wales, and marched after the manner of pilgrimage as far as Saint David's; where he offered and paid his devotion to the shrine of that celebrated Saint. In 1171, king Henry the Second came and paid the same homage; he was afterwards entertained by the Bishop. Nov. 26th, 1284, king Edward the First, and his queen Eleanor, came here for the same purpose; where pilgrims of all descriptions visited, and made their offerings. To this receptacle the offerings made at the other chapels were brought and deposited; where, they say, it was divided every Saturday among the canons and priests: and tradition

says, that so great was the offering-money, that it used to be divided by dishfulls ; the quantity not allowing them leisure to count it. That the devotion to this church was very great in the Popish times. is certain ; and how meritorious they accounted it, appears by this old verse :

“ *Roma semel quantum, bis dat Menevia tantum.*”

It was esteemed as meritorious to visit Saint David's twice, as to visit Rome once.

Which has been answered thus :

“ *Mercedem similem reddit uterque locus.*”

It is as meritorious to visit one, as the other.

Tradition repeats another phrase,

Every one must go once to Saint David's, dead or alive.

On the north side is a handsome mural monument, erected to the memory of treasurer Lloyd, by his son, in king James the first's time, with this inscription : “ *Marmaducus Lloyd, Armiger, Juris-consultus, et Medii Templi Socius, hoc fecit in perpetuam Patris sui Charissimi Thomæ Lloyd, hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Treasurarii, Memoriam, qui Octavo Die Mensis Martii, Anno Decimo Regni Serenissimi Regis Jacobi,*

Jacobi, Obiit, hic jacet.” It is much defaced, as is the whole tomb. Above it was a bust. On the side, near the ground, there were at first three images, cramped with iron into the monument: these images were made headless by the rebels in Cromwell’s time. A remarkable story concerning them is told, and fully authenticated; when the rebels mutilated this tomb, and beat off the heads of these images, they impiously carried one of them to the font, near the west door, attempting there to baptize it, according to the form prescribed in our Liturgy; but, whilst they stood at the font, the head fell upon the toe of him who personated the priest: he complained instantly of the bruise, which gangrened; and, though they took what care of him they could, he died in a day or two after.

Another story is handed down from the same time. The rebels were consulting in the choir about what other sacrilegious mischiefs they should perform; it was at length agreed to destroy the organ. The organist, who had secreted himself within the organ-loft, heard the same; knowing that, if they perpetrated their intended mischief,

mischief, he should lose his bread, he threw a large stone into the choir; which falling on the head of one of Cromwell's aids-du-camp, killed him: dreading the consequence of his being discovered and taken by the rebels, he fled; they perceived, and pursued him; when he had the presence of mind to get into one of the bells, which hung low, and there supported himself by the clapper, until they had given up the search. The rebels carried away with them every thing of value; among the rest was the great bell, just mentioned; they managed to get it on ship-board, but the vessel was wrecked in passing through Ramsey Sound; and so superstitious were the lower class of persons for some time, that they often fancied they heard it ring, presaging storms.

To return to the church.—The altar is plain, and its ornaments few; there are three long arches, of neat fretted stone-work, and over them is a handsome window, arched on the top; the lower fretted arches, and work over the empannelled wainscoating, is strikingly neat. The middle arch is longer and broader than the two side ones. These arches had formerly three windows of painted

painted glass, looking into Bishop Vaughan's chapel. The upper part of the choir, both within and without the rails, presents a most beautiful and perfect Mosaic pavement of painted bricks; it is a remarkable specimen of elegance, and for its high state of perfection merits observation: the most prevailing colours are red and yellow, varied and disposed according to the patterns of the pavement: various emblems, devices, and characters are exhibited: some few of the bricks have coats of arms upon them; upon others are roses and lilies, which mark their age; for, upon Tudor's account, the Lancastrian interest prevailed here; so that it is most probable this pavement was made in the Earl of Richmond's time; especially as he was the son of Queen Catharine of France, by Owen Tudor, who married her after the death of king Henry the Fifth. Under the gate of the rails, at the ascent to the altar, are sixteen bricks set together in a square, which has a circle inscribed; in this circle is a large rose, and *Deo Gratias* circumscribed several times.

Between Saint David's shrine, and the Earl of
Richmond's

Richmond's tomb, some of the bricks are broken ; tradition says this was done by Cromwell's horse ; certainly there is a visible appearance of the impression of a horse's shoe : they add, that he rode up to the altar to witness the sacrilegious barbarities of his myrmidons. The cieling of the roof of the choir escaped unmolested ; it consists of very small pannels of wood painted, and the joints of the mouldings gilt, with several coats of arms upon the mitres of the pannels : the roof of the steeple within the choir is likewise of wood, and neatly painted. It is much higher than the roof of the church ; the steeple is 42 feet square without, where it joins to the body of the church. Its height, from the ground to the rails, is 119 feet ; its breadth at top, within the battlements, is 26 feet and a half ; from the battlements to the top of the spires, or pinnacles, is 7 feet and a half ; it has now only three bells ; and those, when rung, puzzle the hearer to determine whether they are intended to utter expressions of joy or sorrow.

Opposite the Bishop's throne, under a flat stone, which has had several brass ornaments about it,
and

and probably an inscription, lies Rhesius, son of Griffin, Prince of South Wales ; who died in the year 1198. Beneath the pulpit in the choir, under a square stone, with some inscription upon it in old characters, which cannot be plainly decyphered, lies Bishop John Morgan, who appears to have been buried in the year 1496.

In the north wall of the chancel, near the choir, is a door leading into the north aisle, which is 92 feet long from west to east, and 14 feet broad. Out of this aisle, and adjoining to the north cross aisle of the church, is the old chapter-house ; it is 20 feet north and south, and 25 feet east and west ; and is very coarsely arched above with stone, and paved with brick ; towards the east are two steps, leading up to an altar, now demolished ; over the chapter-house is a chamber, formerly the treasury, 21 feet north and south, and 28 feet east and west ; this room is now converted into a school, and has an endowment of 10l. a-year for the instruction of the choristers. The roof is covered with the slate of the country.

In this north aisle, or cloister, in the north wall, are several monuments of Knights Templars, who were of the family of the Wogans; from whom, it is understood, the present Lord Milford's family is descended. The statues are much defaced, but appear to be covered with coats of mail, as may be still seen upon some of the figures of the monuments: there are no inscriptions upon any of them. In this aisle, upon the south wall, are seen two circular apertures, in which it was customary to deposit offerings; over them is a recess, which appears to have held some image, and very probably the crucifix now in Saint Andrew's chapel. On the same wall, and eastward of the last, is an old monument, much defaced; it has on one side this broken inscription, *Orate pro Anima Johannis Archi—* the rest was at the feet, but is now quite effaced, so that it is not known whether it was *Archidiaconi* or *Archi-Episcopi*. Over this monument is a most beautiful crucifix, between two saints; it is much mutilated, but what remains is greatly admired. On the south-east corner is a recess, appearing to have been appropriated to the reception of the holy water.

Eastward

Eastward of the choir, and directly joining it, behind the altar is Bishop Vaughan's chapel; presenting the beholder with an exuberant display of carved work, on its beautifully wrought cieling; with which all the surrounding ornaments in the building perfectly correspond: it has pretty well escaped the injuries of time.

To give some idea of this combination of taste and exquisite workmanship, suffice it to say, that it bears a strong resemblance to those fine specimens exhibited in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and it is strongly presumed that the same architect and workmen who framed that structure were employed here. It is 16 feet from east to west, and 36 feet from north to south. Bishop Vaughan lies buried here; his image was engraved in brass, upon a marble stone lying flat upon the ground, and had underneath these lines engraved on a brass plate:

Præsul Meneviæ Edwardus Vaughan, hic jacet, & Lux

Ecclesiæ & Patriæ Fautor, Honorque Decus.

Quinque Talenta habuit Domini, & docte & sapienter

Et bene tractavit fudit & aurit, ea

Ergo Deus Dic Pontifici huic, Bone & Euge, Fidelis

Serve! intra in Domini Gaudia, summa Tui.

The brass is all picked out, but, by the cavities in the stone, it appears to have been very curiously wrought. In one of the centres of the roof are the arms of King Henry the Seventh, and in another those of Bishop Vaughan.

In the east wall of this chapel are niches, which seem to have been for roods or images, but generally for the former; because there are no holes into which the images could have been cramped, unless those images were moveable, and carried about in processions. In the east wall are two long lancets, which point directly into the north and south aisle; by which means the priest, who officiated in Bishop Vaughan's chapel, might be distinctly heard in the said aisles. The north and south sides of Bishop Vaughan's chapel are not built up solid to the top, but separated from the aisles by stone screens, very finely wrought, of free stone, over which are stone arches: this chapel is covered with lead, to which it is indebted for the preservation of its beautiful roof.

Just behind Bishop Vaughan's chapel, to the east, is a passage which leads between the north
and

and south aisles, 10 feet and a half east and west, and 24 feet north and south; it opens between each aisle by two arches, divided by three pillars: between these pillars, pointing to the north and south, was a very large pillar, which divided it from Saint Mary's chapel. This chapel, which concludes the whole building towards the east, is 22 feet north and south, and 44 feet east and west; the roof is totally decayed, and no vestige of it remains but the key-stones, which are carefully preserved, and shown to strangers as curiosities worth regarding: they represent images, coats of arms, wreathes, and different devices; on one are three rabbits placed triangularly, with the back part of their heads turned inwards, and so contrived that three ears supply the place of six: on another are seen the heads of the seven sisters who are said to have contributed to the building, and given many donations to the church and place.

Saint Mary's chapel must have been extremely elegant, from the curious remains of pillars and arches with which its space is strewn, as well as from those various and extraordinary devices

vices in sculpture just mentioned. This chapel was formerly covered with lead, which being taken off, at the time of the rebellion, occasioned its downfall. By the south wall of this chapel, lies Bishop Martin, under a fine pavilion of *Caer-Fai* stone: within the wall, above it, are three stone seats; on which, they say, the bishop and two archdeacons used formerly to sit. On the north side lies Bishop Adam Houghton. In this chapel was a pulpit and a library. The south aisle runs parallel to the north, which is 92 feet long, and 13 feet broad; within this aisle, near the steeple, was formerly a vestry, which was subdivided, and is now entirely ruined; it was 16 feet east and west, and 28 feet north and south. Joining the steeple, to the west, near the vestry, lies the body of a canon or prebendary of this church; but, there being no inscription, it is not known to whom it belonged. Above the last tomb-stone is that of one Silvester, of whom nothing more is known than that he was a physician, by the inscription mentioning his profession:

*Silvester Medicus jacet hic, ejusque Ruina
Monstrat quod Morti non obsistit Medicina.*

Above

Above him, on each side of the aisle, are two plain monuments, supposed to belong to two canons of the church; and, more eastward, were other monuments antiently.

It appears that the remains of two illustrious personages lie deposited at Saint David's, buried there by the particular direction of their father Griffith ap Rhys, prince of South Wales. In the year 1227, Griffith ap Meredith was buried here: he took up arms against Prince Rhys ap Tudor, joining his forces with Llewlin and Eineon, and boldly challenged Rhys Tudor to fight; who thereupon gave him battle: when, after a resolute and hard-contested conflict on both sides, Meredith's army was worsted and put to flight; he was taken and executed in 1233: Rhys Grye, another son of Griffith ap Rhys, was buried here; but where, cannot be determined; though it is strongly presumed to have been, and most probably was, within the walls of the late dissolved college of Saint Mary, where the bodies of many bishops, friars, and monks are said to lie.

It is likewise said of these two personages, that they both marched by night with an army to
 Tenby,

Tenby, stormed the place, and took it: after they had secured that conquest, they divided their armies, Rhys marched to Cyfcllioc, all of which country he took and devastated. Meredith laid siege to Aberavon-castle, which he soon took, and returned, bringing with him great booty, and many rich spoils. Meredith died in the 25th year of his age, and is said to have been a person of prodigious valour. Near the east end of the south aisle are two recesses; in one of which was put the holy water, and in the other was placed the host.

The whole of the cathedral church is in most excellent repair, and its present neat appearance is attributed to the liberal attention of the chapter, who have vested the direction of the same in the present residentiary; knowing the rectitude of his heart to fill, conscientiously, and with dignity, the duties of his station: as a friend, he is warm, sincere, and solid; possessing every virtue requisite to form a perfect character. Those who know him will not accuse me of flattery, but be convinced that I merely echo the public voice. The great degree of attention paid to, and

and decorum observed in the service in this church, though in this remote corner of the kingdom, where there are few to witness it, have been often acknowledged, and might put some of the proudest choirs to the blush ! There is one part of the service cannot be passed by in silence—the Responses to the Litany ; which has a most pleasing, plaintive, and solemn effect ; inspiring awe, and infusing the purest sensations of morality and religion.

To the south of the church, having an ascent, is the church-yard ; in which are many neat, plain tomb-stones : the inscriptions on most of them prove, how much this place promotes longevity ; as many are found to have lived here much beyond the period usually allotted to man.

On the west lie three persons, north and south. The singularity of the position embarrassed me to account for it : I was informed they were buried thus by their express desire, being strange characters ; who, not content with differing from all other men when living, were determined to do it after their death.

It is the custom here, as in most parts of Wales, for the friends of the deceased to plant their graves with flowers and evergreens: the appearance raised emotions of mournful meditation; the flowers planted on most of these mouldering heaps were withered away, and the bare stalks only left of the last tribute affection had bestowed; while on a few they flourished, shading the peaceful abode of some lamented remains; daily bedewed with the soft tear of sorrow, for the loss of a wife, a husband, a son, a daughter, a lover, or a friend.

It is said that King Henry the Eighth had once a design of removing this Episcopal See of Saint David's to Caermarthen, it being more central to the diocese; but desisted from his design, on being informed that the bones of his grandfather, the Earl of Richmond, were deposited here; whose tomb thus saved the church.

On the north side of the body of the church, and contiguous to it, are the remains of a beautiful College, built by the famous John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, and Adam Houghton bishop of this diocese: it was a quadrangular building,
 2 and

and within the area 74 feet east to west, and 80 feet from north to south: on the west it has a lofty and beautiful square tower: on the north side was a chapel, which had a noble window to the east, and six large windows, three to the north, and three to the south: it is built over a vault, which formerly was a charnel-house, having a stream of water running through it: it was 74 feet east and west, and 35 feet north and south. The roof of this college was covered with lead: but, in King Edward the Sixth's reign, it was surrendered to the Crown; when, being much neglected, it soon fell into its present ruined state. The hall, though now in ruins, exhibits the remains of much antient grandeur:—it had the following endowments. John duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, perceiving that the service of God was ill performed in the cathedral of Saint David's, which had formerly been metropolitan, and because there were few priests that could sing well, founded a chapel, or chauntry, of one master and seven priests, by way of a college; who were to reside there continually, and serve God, on the north side of said cathedral: and Adam Houghton, bishop of

the diocese, built three houses, and a cloister, between the cathedral and chapel; and, for their maintenance, assigned them the right of patronage of five churches in his diocese; viz. Saint Ismael's, and Longonour, acquired of the aforesaid John duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife; the church of Malios, of the noble Guido Bryenne; the church of Haroldeston, near the sea in Roos, of master John then lord of Haroldeston; and the church of Neverne in Remeys, of Nicholas Audeley lord of Remeys: the patrons of the said churches.

There were also made statutes and ordinances for them; the purport whereof was, that the master and priests should live in community; that they should, at their admittance, swear to observe the statutes; that they should, daily, sing all the hours of high mass—say certain prayers for the dead, and their private masses; that they should be clothed like the vicars of the cathedral, and perform divine service daily; that none should be absent from any part of the divine service without leave, and upon some very lawful occasion; that none of them should go into the town of Saint David's, or into a tavern, or ale-house,

house, without leave of the master, or with one of his brethren, and upon some very lawful occasion ; that if the master or priests were convicted of incontinency, they should be severely punished the first time, more grievously the second, and be expelled the third, without the hope of ever being restored ; the same if any were quarrelsome or troublesome : that the precentor of the cathedral, and the master, inquire every week, or fortnight, into the misbehaviour of the priests, and correct the same ; and, if the precentor be absent, sick, or negligent, then the treasurer to do the same : that they all be modestly clothed alike, once a year ; none of them to wear any dagger, or long knife ; one to be chosen monthly steward of the house ; that the master be chosen by the brethren ; that they pay reverence to the canons of the cathedral ; that no women be ever permitted to serve in their house ; that one of them be chosen sacrist to take care of all belonging to the chapel ; that 40 l. be laid up in the common chest under three keys, and all above the said 40 l. for the maintenance of the master and chaplains, to be at the disposal of the Bishop ; and that the common seal be kept in the said chest, as well as the money.

King

King Richard the Second, in the 13th year of his reign, in consideration of 20l. received, forgave the forfeiture incurred by Adam Houghton bishop of Saint David's, for adding to this chapel the church of Whitewell, without his licence; but confirmed the grants.

To the west of the cathedral stands an edifice erected within a few years as a new chapter-house; it consists of a handsome large room 42 feet long: in this room the chapter give their entertainments at their audit, held on St. James's and the succeeding days; at which time are seen, what Pembrokehire has so much and deservedly to boast of, its fair inhabitants; which, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, have been particularised "for their beauty and wit yielding to none:" those attractions have not in the least faded, but are still displayed in their wonted lustre; while the hospitality of the hosts diffuses mirth, and crowns the meeting with delight. Adjoining to this room, to the north, is a smaller one, where the chapter transact their business; the whole is built with suitable offices, as kitchens, cellars, &c. in the Gothic style, with a fancied spire. The whole of this edifice is much condemned by visitors,

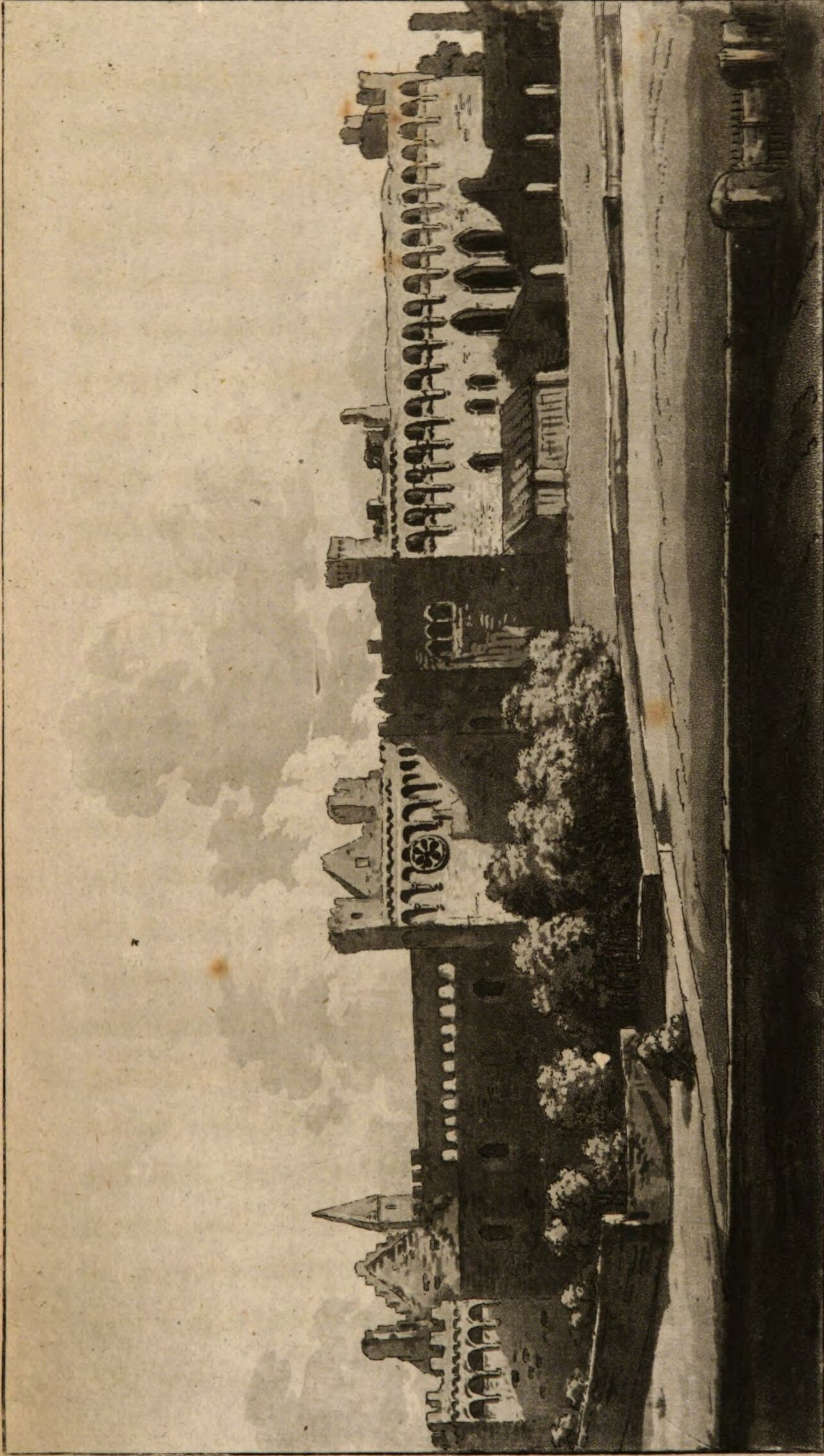
tors, not only from its own appearance, but from its being contrasted by those antient and splendid structures so nearly seated by it.

The little river Allan divides the church on the west from the rest of the close ; over it formerly lay a large block of marble, 10 feet long, called Lechlaver, or the speaking stone ; because, attempting to speak once, as a corpse was carrying over it, it split in two : on which account no more corpses were carried over it. Merlin had foretold that a king of England, returning from the conquest of Ireland, having been wounded by a man with a red hand, should expire on this stone : whereupon, when King Henry the Second passed over it in pilgrimage, in his return from Ireland, a woman exclaimed, “ Deliver us, Lechlaver ! deliver the nation, and the world, from this man ! ” — The king stopped short, and looking earnestly at the stone, passed boldly over it, upbraiding Merlin with falsehood : but he was answered, that *he* was not the king meant by Merlin, nor was he to conquer Ireland. This stone was removed before 1597, and an arched bridge built in its place ; but a tradition still prevails of such a stone having been there.

This

This little river has its source near Llandigigevach, running by Tretio Hendre Eynon, under Gwryd-bridge, to Ymlect, pursuing a course through the valley to Port Claes: it is remarked for having the best and largest trout in the country; they are thus spoken of by an antient author: “ Saint David’s troutes, for bignes exceeding any
 “ in these parts, and for tameness against nature,
 “ that they were not afeard at the sight of many
 “ people looking on them, and approaching
 “ almost to men’s hands, to receive any thing that
 “ should be cast into the brooke for foode.” Over the river, to the south-west, are seen the proud remains of the Bishop’s palace, built by Bishop Gower, existing as a melancholy proof of its downfall from its superior state of grandeur, and exhibiting those traces which can never cease to afford pleasure to the eye of taste. The walls are very high, crowned with a beautiful Gothic parapet, with arched battlements on the top: the west side is nearly ruined, and lies lumbering in its rubbish, through the devastations of the avaricious and the mischievous; the first actuated by the view of gain, from the use or sale of the stone; the other, by the mere wantonness of barbarism. To the north it was inclosed only
 by

Nº 3



W. Marby Del.

Harding Sc.

BISHOP'S PALACE

Pub May 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

by a wall, and the porter's lodge stood to the north-east.

The bishops usually lived in the east side, where there appears to have been many large and magnificent apartments. Part of the kitchen is still standing; at the south-east end it is 23 feet east and west, and 28 feet north and south; in the centre of the room was a large pillar, sustaining four wide arches, which took up the four sides of the room; in those arches were four vast chimnies, of the same width at bottom with the four arches, lessening gradually, as other chimnies do, towards the top, with solid flews; some part of them are still entire. Adjoining the kitchen, towards the north, was the Bishops' hall, 58 feet north and south, and 23 feet east and west; within that was a parlour 25 feet and a half square; and within that, on the north side, was formerly an oratory.

The south side of the quadrangle is a noble building, erected to entertain King John and his Queen, on their return from Ireland: the arch by which you enter the King's hall was singularly fine; it had the statues of the King and Queen

over it; one of them is fallen out, and the other in a declining posture. The apartment consists of a hall, still bearing the name of that monarch; it is 88 feet long by 30 broad. At the south end is seen that deservedly-admired circular window, formed like a wheel, with a rim, spokes, and centre; it is wrought in the most exquisite Gothic taste, and is still pretty entire; remaining as a specimen of the perfection science had at that period attained.

The room to the west is said to have been a chapel, but appears most probably to have been a bed-chamber; for minute observation justifies the idea of pronouncing that the chapel stands to the east, as in that apartment there is a recess evidently designed for the reception of the Host. But its present neighbours have rendered our researches nearly in vain, by committing such excesses, and mutilating its grandeur, merely for the sake of the stone; thus destroying many ancient monuments of former splendor! Towards the north are said to have been lodgings, and beyond them stables, but their walls are nearly destroyed.

The

Nº 4



G. W. Manby Esq. Del

ENTRANCE to KING JOHN'S HALL

Pub May 1 1801 by Edw. Harving 98 Pall Mall

Harving Sc

The whole of the bishop's palace is built upon arches, which appear to have been used as cellars; a beautiful old entrance through two arches from the south are still visible, and, with the whole of this stately edifice, still to be admired.

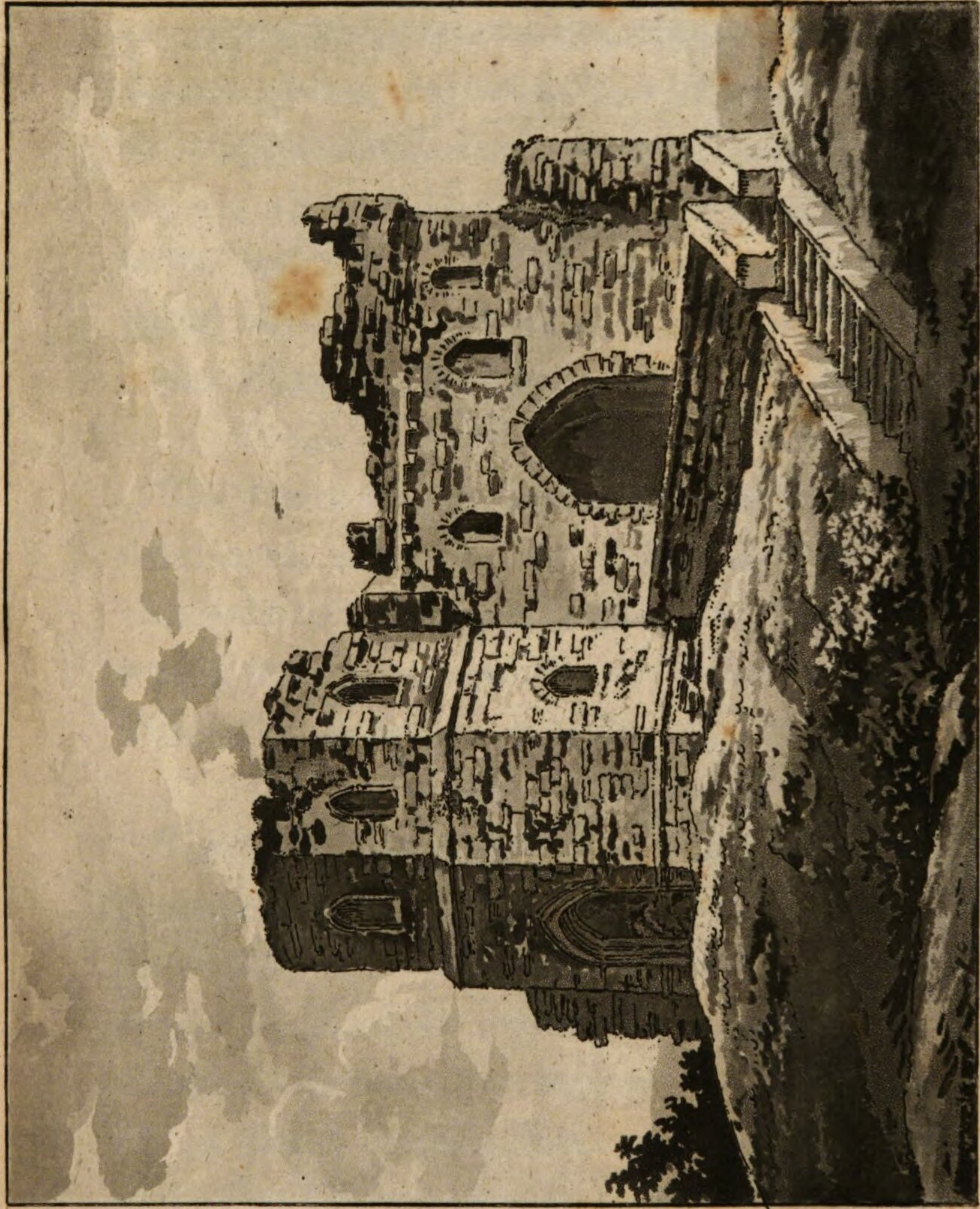
I cannot take my leave of this sad monument of departed greatness, without giving one look back, to bewail the desertion of this former seat of opulence and antient grandeur; which remains a lasting reproach to the memory of those who desolated and caused those beautiful features of characteristic elegance, peculiar to itself, to sink into such a decayed condition; compelling the penetrating eye of the antiquary, and admirer of splendid structure, to yield its tribute of regret.

The whole was encompassed by a wall, part of which is still seen, whose embattled top indicates great original strength; it is now deeply hooded by ivy, tenanted by such birds as seek solitude and security. There were formerly four large gates in the outward wall; but only one of them is now standing, called the Tower-gate, leading from the church-yard into the town. On

the north side is an elegant and much-admired octagon tower, where they say the bishops kept their records : to the south is a handsome circular tower, where it is said heretics were confined. These two, uniting with the gateway, guarded by two portcullises, made it excessively strong.

I must here beg leave to hazard a conjecture against its traditional character : as it appears probably to have been a Hall of Justice, where the Lord's courts were held, and judicial rights exercised ; and having so near it a place of confinement for prisoners, constructed with every caution for their security : however, this building attracts the notice of all for its singular beauty.

The chapter consists of six members ; three fixt, and three elective : the three fixt are the chantor, who presides as dean, there not being any in this church, the treasurer and chancellor : the three elective canons are chosen out of the prebendaries, as well as archdeacons : they hold their audit, as before mentioned, on Saint James's day, and have so done for several ages. The canons meet at this time, and the absentees send their proxies, when they set fines, receive



A. W. Manby Rog. Del.

TOWER GATE

Pub. May 1 1867 by Edw. Harding 88 Pall Mall

Harding Sc.

receive rents, oversee the fabric, and do whatever is judged necessary for the advantage of the church, sparing no expence to place it on the most respectable footing; and to the present guardians of this church every praise is due for their unremitted zeal. They preside by turns at the public table, and the president for the time is styled Master of the Fabric.

The lower chapter are a body corporate of themselves, consisting of a sub-chantor, and vicars-choral; they have lands of their own, of which they grant leases under a separate seal, without the interposition of the upper chapter.

There are but two houses annexed to the church worth remarking, the rest are in a dilapidated condition. That occupied by the residentiary is a neat edifice, replete with comfort and convenience: the one belonging to the archdeacon of Brecon bears a most venerable appearance; over the entrance are some curious arms, marking their antiquity, but so disfigured by age and lime that they are now difficult to be traced: among them may be discerned royal arms, similar to those in King's College Chapel, Cambridge; the
rest

rest carry a traditional phrase, "as sorry as the man who killed his greyhound." They say there formerly was a representation of a dog, sword, cradle, and child; the whole of it most probably went to represent the fable of the serpent that killed the child; which deed the frantic parent thought was committed by the faithful dog.

The town of Saint David's wears a very sorry appearance; and in a very antient manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, it is thus spoken of;

' Where in an aged cell, with mosse and iveye growne,
' In which nor to this daye the sunn had ever showne,
' Their Rev. British Saint, in zealous ages paste,
' To contemplation lived, and did so trulie faste,
' As he did onlie drink what chrystal [rivers] yields,
' And fed upon the leakes he gather'd in the fields :
' In memory of whom, in the revolving year,
' The Welchman on that daye that sacred herb doth wear,
' When of that holie man, as humbly they do crave,
' That in their juste defence they might his furtherance have.'

From the same, on the Situation of Saint David's.

' As cressent like the lande her [rocks she] inward bendes
' From Milford which she forth to old Menevia sendes,
' Since

' Since holy David's seat ; which, of especial grace,
 ' Doth lend that noble name to that unnobled place.
 ' Of all the holy men, whose fame so fresh remains,
 ' To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous fanes ;
 ' This Sainte, before the reste, their nation still they hold,
 ' Whose birth the antient bards to Cambria long foretolde,
 ' And seated here a See, his bishoprick of yore,
 ' Upon the farthest pointe of that unfruitful shore,
 ' Selected by himself, that far from all resorte,
 ' With contemplations seem'd most fitly to comporte ;
 ' There, void of all delite, cold, barren, bleak and dry,
 ' No pleasure might allure, nor steale the wandering eye.'

From the same, on viewing the Dilapidations.

' Where once the larke, on fluttering wing,
 ' Called drowsie brothers up to sing
 ' *Lauds, matins, thanks* to God above ;
 ' Now not a tongue is hearde to move,
 ' Unless the owles and birds of nighte,
 ' Or dismal shriekes of haunting sprite :
 ' Those sacred celles, where votaries were,
 ' In peaceful contemplative prayer,
 ' The lurking dens of wild beasts made,
 ' And foxes howle, where hermits prayed.'

Its situation is perfectly well adapted to the
 intention of the founders, who sought the most
 remote place ; it being at the fullest extremity of
 the island, and may strictly be called the seat of
 solitude

solitude and retirement: the land is fertile, owing to the continual spray from the sea.

There were formerly several chapels about St. David's, all belonging to its mother church, dedicated to several Saints, and commodiously seated to draw the devotions of the pilgrims. The first, and principal one, is Saint Nun's chapel, said to be dedicated to her for being St. David's mother: there is a fine well beside it, covered with a stone roof, and inclosed within a wall; there were formerly benches to sit upon, round the well; many used to visit this Saint, particularly on Saint Nun's day, March 2d, which was kept holy, and offerings made of money, &c. by throwing them into the water. There was so much faith attached to this once celebrated well, that it was said every wish made there would be realized on making an offering and preserving silence. There is a traditional story of its virtues: it is said to have possessed the qualities of healing all complaints; but, it was added, there must be great faith. "A person labouring under the heaviest affliction of lameness, with

“ with difficulty attained the well upon his
 “ crutches ; he immersed in this limpid stream,
 “ and returned home with unspeakable joy, hav-
 “ ing left his crutches behind him at the well.”
 Some people visit it to this day, and make offer-
 ings of pins, pebbles, &c. The remains of the
 chapel, which have not any thing particular to
 recommend them, are still visible; they are situate
 very near the sea, on the south of Saint David’s.

Westward of the town, about a mile distant,
 stands Capel-y-Pistyll, taking its name from a
 spring; but no vestige of the chapel now re-
 mains.

Capel Stinian, Saint Justinian’s chapel, has
 been a very fine, beautiful, and strong building,
 with battlements round it; the walls are still
 very strong, though there has not been any cover-
 ing upon it for a great length of time: it has a
 well not far from it.

Within a short distance of the last, is Capel
 Patrick, Saint Patrick’s chapel, full west of Saint
 David’s, placed as near his own country, Ireland,

as possible: it is now wholly decayed. Saint Patrick, as before mentioned, is reputed to have been born here, in an old square tower, which has lately been taken down; and no memorial is left of its former existence.

It is a singular fact, that, in the parish of Saint David's, there never was seen a snake, viper, or any species of these reptiles; and that immediately beyond its boundaries, they are found; the lower class endeavours to account for it, by St. David's being the birth-place of Saint Patrick, the tutelar Saint of Ireland; in which country, it is well known, no such reptiles exist.

This famed and illustrious personage, Saint Patrick, is said to have been the son of Calphuin, a British priest of noble and good family, by his wife Concha, sister to Saint Martin of Tours. He is represented to have been of an ingenuous and benign disposition: having received the early part of his education at home, he travelled into Gaul, and studied a considerable time under the celebrated Saint Germans, bishop of Arles; whence he went to Rome, where, by the greatness

ness of his learning, and sanctity of his manners, he gained the esteem and friendship of Cœlestine, then bishop of that city: on his return from the Continent, he was taken by pirates, and carried into Ireland; where he remained some years, being advised to employ his great talents in attempting to instruct those people in the knowledge of the Christian Religion: and having beheld with compassion their want of that information, he cheerfully undertook the arduous task of their instruction and conversion, in which work he employed the remaining years of his life; and his pious and learned labours were crowned with the most astonishing success, for which he was enrolled in their catalogue of Saints. In the early part of his life he founded the cathedral church there, and another afterwards at Saint David's. He died in Ireland, anno Salutis 491, in the 122d year of his age; and lies buried at Down, in that kingdom, together with Saint Bridgett and Columba, as appears by these lines:

“ Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumultantur in uno;

“ Brigitta, Patricius, atque Columba pius.”

He wrote the following books : Ad Cereticum Tirannum Epist. I.—Ad Avalonias Incolas Epistola una—Ad Hibernienses Ecclesias Epistolæ plurimæ—Ad suos Britannos Epistolæ plurimæ.

The last chapel mentioned is Capel-y-Gwrhyd, the Chapel of the Fathom. They used to shew, upon an arch, Saint David's fathom, the length of his extended arms, which they say was three yards and a half long; he is described to have been upwards of four cubits in height; to have been comely, fair, and beautiful. No vestige of this chapel is to be seen, and it is scarcely known where it stood; but is thus recorded in antient writings.

Although the life of Saint David will come within the class of its bishops, yet it may not be improper, in this place, to give some few features of this venerable, august, and renowned character :--“ He was a man of great parentage, and near of kin to Arthur, king of England; by whom he was preferred to be Archbishop of Caerleon, the metropolitan see of Wales, and Primate of the

the same; it being in the tyme of King Arthur one of the cheefe flourishing cities of all Britanie, as is yet to be seene by the ruines thereof, found a mile out of the now decayed towne, in corne fields and other places: where vautes, streetes, and other buildings are found by ploughing and digging. Saint Davide was famed for his learning and greate knowledge: he buylded twelve monasteries, and, by his uncessant labours, utterly confuted and purged the church of the Pelagian heresye, being thought before his tyme irrecoverable. He was so inward with King Arthur, that he obtained of the King to transferre the archbishop's see from Caerleon to his own towne of Saint David's, where to this day it remayneth, although without such dignitie, which long since has been surrendered. He lived in the tyme of King Arthur, in the yeare 542, in the 147 yeare of his age, therein agreeing with the age of the patriarch Jacob at the tyme of his death. He was archbishop 65 years; was buried in Saint David's, in a monasterie which Saint Patrick had founded there." He wrote the following books: *Contra Pelagios Liber unus—Homelius Evangeliorum Lib. I.*

All

All these chapels are near the sea-side, and adjoining to places where those that came by sea commonly landed ; thereby to draw the devotion of the seamen, passengers, and pilgrims.

Saint David's has a small quay for shipping, about a mile from the town, called Port Clais, where a small vessel may lie in great safety : from this little harbour you may go to Ramsey-island, by crossing its sound running between it and the main land ; it is about a mile over, though it was formerly only a small fretum : it requires moderate weather, there being many rocks, and, from the tides, it is both difficult and dangerous to strangers.

Not far from the south end of the sound, run a reef of rocks nearly half way over, called the Bitches : towards the middle is that rock so much dreaded, and on which innumerable vessels have been wrecked, called the Horse ; at high water it cannot be seen, and the tide setting directly on it, makes it very dangerous, particularly in a calm : the rapidity of the current through the
sound

sound is said to be, on a spring tide, seven or eight knots an hour ; the velocity of discharging itself, particularly if opposed by wind, causes a shot of most tremendous appearance ; there are six different eddy tides, and it flows considerably longer than it does at the back of the island.

This island is now in the form of a triangle, about two miles long, and one in its extreme breadth in the centre ; there formerly was a wall run across it ; but its traces, and for what purpose, are not known : antiently it was called Ptolemeus Lymen ; and on it were two chapels, but now no vestige of them is to be seen : one was dedicated to Saint David ; and the other, named Ynis Devanog, dedicated to a saint of that name ; who, with Faganus, was sent by Bishop Elutherius to preach the word of life to the Britons, in the year 186 after the ascension of our Saviour Jesus Christ. The last-mentioned chapel, with great part of the island, has been swallowed up by the sea, as far as the rocky excrescences to the westward of it. The island, it is said, was formerly inhabited by saints ; and that no less than 20,000 have been buried there :
it

it keeps many cattle, sheep, and rabbits; but the latter are nearly extirpated by the rats, that periodically swim across the sound during the summer. Great part of the soil is fertile, and yields good grain: but this host of vermin convert it to their own use, denying the benefit of the cultivation to its occupiers.

To this island, and the rocks adjoining, yearly resort such an immense number of migrating sea birds, of several sorts, as none but those who have been eye-witnesses thereof can be prevailed upon to believe, the cliffs being nearly covered by them: they chiefly consist of the Elyug, the Razor-bill, which is the Merc of Cornwall; the Puffin, which is the arctic duck of Clusius; and a variety of gulls. Here they all come to deposit their eggs, and rear their young; in places so high and rugged, as to make it almost inaccessible to the foot of plunder or hand of violence: their visits and returns are very precipitate; for, after the breeding season, they depart in the night; in the previous evening the rocks are covered, and the next morning not a bird is to be seen: in like manner, on their return in the evening,

evening, not a bird will be seen, and the next morning the rocks will be full of them. They also visit commonly for a week about Christmas, and then finally take their departure until the following breeding season. The Eligug and Razor-bill lay but one egg each, on the bare rock; never leaving it until it is hatched, and their offspring able to follow them: either from instinctive fondness, or for fear of the gulls, their greatest enemies. The Puffin much resembles the Parrot, with an arched red beak; they breed in holes vacated by the rabbits. The vast number of eggs laid on these rocks are, when in season, the principal subsistence of the poorer sort of inhabitants about Saint David's: the eggs are about the size of a duck's, beautifully spotted and variegated with many colours; all vary much, and they say there are not two alike.

From this island, it is said, was formerly the direct place of embarkation to Ireland; but those who are conversant with the tides do not give the tradition that evidence which it merits: the high rocks upon it were famed for breeding the most celebrated falcons for hawking, but there

has not been any seen for some centuries past. These falcons were preferred to all others by King Henry the Second, and are of that sort which were called by sportsmen Peregrines, and which Augustus Thuanus, of Esmer, in his excellent piece on Falconry, termed Hieracosophion.

‘ Depressus capitis vertex, oblongaque toto

‘ Corpore pennarum series, pallentia aura,

‘ Et graciles digiti ac sparsi, naresque rotundæ.

‘ Low is the crest, the body oblong rows

‘ Of plumage grace, pale colour’d legs, whose toes

‘ Are thin and wide, round beak——.’

North-west of this island are six rocks, supposed to have been formerly part of the same; they are called the Bishop and Clerks, well known and dreaded by all seamen who pass St. George’s Channel: they are thus spoken of by an author, about the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588—“ They are stout sturdy fellows, and will
 “ not budge a foot; are able to resist the King of
 “ Spain’s great navy, and put her Majesty to
 “ no charge at all.” One of them, most to the southward, is called Carreg Escob, or the Bishop’s Rock; the second, Carreg-yr-Rossan; the third, Gwen Carreg, or White Rock; the fourth, Deveck;
 the

the fifth, Carreg Hawloe; the sixth, Emscar. These rocks are watchfully looked after by all passing this sea, as this bishop and his clerks preach such deadly doctrine to their winter audience.

Saint David's Head is a rock, visible a great distance at sea, and has a very bluff shore of an immense depth. Tradition reports, that one Adam Samson, a notorious pirate in King Henry the Seventh's time, was taken in Saint George's Channel, after having done much mischief; the ship, which had him on board, was driven this way, when Samson took the opportunity of persuading the master to keep close to the rock to avoid shoals, when he leaped upon it and made his escape. On the top of the rock, above the Head, are the remains of an old Roman fortification, formed by a barrier of piled stones running across the peninsula of the Head, celebrated for the sequestered and venerable situation of the Druids. At the foot of this rampart is the foundation of a square building of considerable size, not improbable to have been the residence of that fraternity, who lived a collegiate or monastic

life; it requiring many of them to perform the sacred rites of their religion, as well as other duties: near it are the remains of seven monuments of antiquity, said to be Druidical temples; five of them are circular, about six yards diameter; another of the same form, though much smaller; and one elliptical, ten yards by six.

Various have been the opinions of their intention; some say they are temples erected for the exercise of their religious functions: they are formed by stones set perpendicularly; as it appears by an article in their religious creed, that it was unlawful to worship under roofs.—Others have supposed them Orsedde or Orsedde-fianira, Druidical judgment-seats; where they heard causes, and pronounced judgment. Their courts of justice were in the open air, seated on a conspicuous eminence, in an unfrequented and retired situation: the sanctity and austerity of their manners induced veneration for, and acquiescence in, their decrees. Nor was their dignity or power in the least abridged, until a regular code of laws was formed by Howel Dha, or the Good: till then their laws consisted of a few oral,

oral, traditional precepts, not reduced to writing, but committed to memory. Thus the breast of the Druid was the repository of the laws.—Others have imagined they were for astronomical studies: the situation answering every purpose of a fine observatory: and as they were chiefly devoted to that science, all affairs of the greatest importance were influenced by the revolutions of the great fountains of light; but scrupulously avoided while the moon was in the wane. Others say they were erected to the honour of the Deity, or for receptacles of the dead.

A little lower than where these are seen, is a deep recess in the rock, called the Goat's Cave; it seems as if formed by art, about twenty yards by six in width: it now is very low, owing to a vast quantity of soil being left by the sheep, sheltering from the fury of the elements.

The Druids always had, near their venerable residences, a spot in a most secret situation; where they performed such incantations as related to their secret doctrines, concealing them from all the world but their own society: they usually chose

a cave for that purpose, as they observed the most impenetrable secrecy in delivering their opinions, and the greatest caution that they might not be known to others: they made an inviolable rule never to communicate any of their secrets to a woman.

About the Head are found the Saint David's diamonds, or pellucid chrystals; some are procured from the interstices of the rock, while others are found encompassed with a dark earth, their points appearing upward: they have a beautiful effect when well set; are very hard, and, when first found, resemble the amethyst.

At a little distance from the Head, upon a plain, is a famous Druidical altar, of one solid stone, 12 feet long, 8 feet broad, and averaged at 2 feet thick; it formerly was supported by several stones, but now rests only on one: its antient name was Cromlech, or Llech-y-Drybedh. Here sacrifices were offered to the deities, and, on the eve of some great and awful event, the bloody rites of their superstition were stained by human victims, to gain more favour with, and to appease

pease the anger of the gods. To the northward of the Head, are vestiges of antient places of defence, worthy attention—as there is neither history nor tradition concerning them.

In various places are seen carns, or more properly carnedds; several of them are ranged in a line, at a small distance from each other, in the direction of east and west: they consist of large tumuli of stones, probably the sepulchres of persons of renown; for, when a general, or distinguished hero, was killed in battle, it was usual for all who lamented him to throw a stone upon his grave; the greater the tumulus, the more honourable was the interment. Though this practice has been disused for ages, it is yet a common expression in the country, to say of a person, who died unlamented, *Ni rhof i mor carreg ar iw fed*: I will not throw a stone upon his grave. Some of those stone tumuli, or carns, have been opened in Scotland, when there was found, under the heap, stones placed in the form of a coffin, and often bones remaining.

From the vale, at some distance, over a tract of sloping soil, yielding various heaths and aromatic

matic plants, rises a lofty mountain, called Càrn Llydy ; towering, in rude shapes, to a sublime height, of singular and fantastic form. From the summit of this rocky excrescence is an extensive view of nearly the whole county, and the peninsula of Saint David's, which almost appears to be an island : the country about it is flat, intersected by numerous inclosures, spotted with little white cottages, and unfolding an expansive view of the sea.

At the foot of this mountain, on the south side, is the celebrated y-main-sigl, or lagan stone ; once poised in so exact and central a manner upon another stone, that it was moved by the slightest touch : it is a huge stone, somewhat round, broad, and cornered diversedly, as hard as marble. It is said it would require a hundred yoke of oxen to displace it : it evidently is not the immediate produce of that spot ; nor is it easy to conceive what means were employed to raise it to its present situation ; but it is generally supposed to have been a Druidical achievement. Its equilibrium was preserved until the Civil Wars, when the soldiers under King Charles the First, considering the stone as an object of superstition, destroyed

destroyed its equipoise, and rendered it immovable.

Near this is a house called Porth mawr; it is said to have a passage from one of its chambers leading under ground to the sea, which is a quarter of a mile from it; but all my searches to find it have proved ineffectual: though it is anciently spoken of, as an extremely curious place.

To the westward is Trath mawr, or great sand: upon it is taken a delicious fish, peculiar to the coast of Wales, called a Sewin; it is exactly like a trout, and differs from that fish only in its superior flavour: it has been supposed to be a young salmon, but an English writer has clearly proved it a species of itself. Above it, on the hill, are large sand pits; here marine shells have been found at a great depth from the surface; having evidently lain there since the departure of the great and general flood. Near these pits are many large stones, varying in their dimensions, though they all appear to have been brought thither and shaped for building: of them they

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relate

relate a story, that it was intended to have originally built the cathedral here ; that it was begun, but that every thing was thrown down and overturned in the night which had been erected in the day. After a long continuance of this labour in vain, it was determined to have people to watch and discover by what means it was done ; to whom there appeared a spirit, informing them of the impossibility of their undertaking, and advising them to go and build by the bog, close to the river Allan, where the present cathedral stands.

The plain on the way to the town is called the Burrows, though probably its original name was Barrows, as there are some tumuli, or artificial mounds of earth, upon it. The word Barrow comes from the Saxon Byrigh, from which the English word Bury is also derived. Barrows were originally intended for the protection of the remains of the dead, though they have been raised for other purposes. The Druids formed tumuli as depositories of the dead ; but they were first burned, the ashes then placed in an urn, and a hill raised over them ; whence urns have been taken.

Upon

Upon the Burrows is said to have been formerly a town called *Caer-Lion*; supposed to have taken its name from the old *Caer-Lyion*, or *Caer-Lin*. Near them is a very large stone, pitched in the ground, called *Arthur's stone*; it being a custom to ascribe all wonderful objects and effects to that hero: there are no letters upon it, but it has three parallel arched lines, with two parallel perpendicular lines intersecting the arched lines. The bishop of *Saint David's* has twelve pence a year for ten acres of land holden by that stone.

To the south-west, upon the top of a high rock, called *Clegr-froyaf*, is a spring, influenced by the tide of the sea, though half a mile distant from it; the water is perfectly fresh and sweet, keeps its regular course in ebbing and flowing twice every twenty-four hours; the well being full at high sea, and very low at its ebb.

To the eastward of the Burrows is *Crug-glas-y-ddyfrog*, the watery green hillock, supposed once to have been a forest; trees having been found therein, which were imagined to have lain there ever since the flood: it is a common, about

three miles in length, given to the parish by Rhys-ap-Tudor, for the purpose of cutting turf: on it is an immensely high and ponderous stone, set upright, said to have been placed there to perpetuate an eventful victory; as it was never neglected by any prince to erect such a trophy on so memorable an occasion. This stone was called Gromlech, though probably the true etymology of the word was Grymlech, the stone of strength; as prodigious strength must have been used to transport it to its present situation: but all ideas are lost in wonder how it could be placed in its erect posture. This place bears the tradition of having been the scene of a desperate contest; but between whom, or at what time, is unknown. Upon the south end of this common is a large pool called Donrog, much frequented by wild fowl in the winter.

The wild vegetable productions of St. David's have no great variety: they used to gather a kind of alga or sea-weed, of which they made a sort of food, called in Welch Lhavan and in English black butter; being washed clean, it was laid to ferment between two flat stones, then
shreaded

shreaded small, and kneaded well, like dough, for bread; and afterwards made up into great balls, or rolls, which some ate raw, but others fried with oatmeal and butter; it was accounted excellent against all distempers of the liver and spleen; and some affirm that they have been relieved by it in the sharpest fits of the stone.

Concerning the town of Saint David's, in its present state, it will not allow of that commendation which could be wished might be bestowed: it evidently has been a place of considerable size; had two weekly markets, on Mondays and Thursdays; four fixed fairs, on Saint David's day, the day before Christmas Eve, the day before Whitsuntide, and Friday before Easter; and was governed by a mayor, chosen annually. It had five streets; the principal one is High-street, where there is still a stone pillar or cross, with a flight of steps up its base: its situation commands a fine view of Saint George's Channel. Formerly near the cross stood the market-house, but no vestige of it remains. The other streets were, Saint Nunn's-street, New-street, Ship-street, and Pit-street.

The

The air is extremely pure, and the inhabitants are said to live very long, of which there are many existing and monumental proofs. An ancient author speaks thus of its air: “ It is very
 “ salubrious, purified by the Irish air blown across
 “ the channel into this part, accounting the climate of Ireland to be so pure, and so rarely
 “ endued from nature, as to be free from all venemous creatures, and therefore to beget air
 “ less pestiferous than any other country not so
 “ gifted.” The winters are not so cold as in more inland parts; a consequence of its situation, as Saint David’s lies exposed to the sea every way but in the points of the east. The soil is naturally dry, aided by the frequent and tempestuous winds, especially in the winter; which render the air healthy, to such a degree that, though the population of Saint David’s and its vicinity is very considerable, an apothecary could never live in this place merely by his profession: it has, therefore, been found necessary to attach some ecclesiastical preferment to the practice of physic, as an inducement for a medical professor to reside there. Saint David’s does not produce many
 2 trees,

trees, and those only flourish that are screened from the blasts of the Atlantic, which have bowed the obedient heads of those exposed to them. To the south-west the hedges are in the same direction, and serve to inform the traveller the point he is going to.

Eastward of Saint David's about a mile, by the side of Saint Bride's Bay, is Carnochon, i. e. a heap of stones : upon the side of a bank here resided the compiler of this narrative ; a situation well adapted to a mind softened by sorrow, and a heart filled with anguish—affording the indulgence of seclusion, yet at the same time the greatest variety of contrasted and enchanting scenes, which may be viewed without the observer being scarcely seen or known. It was here that, in pensive moments, meditation produced the idea, and formed the intention of faithfully restoring to the use of the public what could be collected by letters, or traditional and visible information, of a place replete with curiosities of great antiquity, and whose antient fame was fast sinking into oblivion. In the front of this delightful spot is Saint Bride's Bay, which is generally

generally in a restless state ; sometimes with breakers, half concealed among the rolling waves, making an angry and swelling foam ; at other times presenting the awful spectacle of a storm, lashing the bold and rugged boundaries : near to their lofty summit the cliffs appear distorted by volcanic convulsions—mutilated and thrown into the most irregular shapes—disposed in every direction of stratafication—and interspersed with immense perforations, made by the constant efforts of the impetuous waves. In the bay are taken the fish frequenting other parts of the coast ; among them is the Seager, a crustaceous fish, supposed to be the *Locusta* of the antients ; it strongly resembles a shrimp, and is taken of four and five pounds weight. The bay about Saint David's used formerly to abound with herrings, which were taken in great numbers about Michaelmas ; but the inhabitants say that, some few years since, the lower Chapter disputed the right of tithe with the fishermen, and from that time there scarcely have been any taken. The lower class of people say, that the herrings, being much offended at the demand, left the bay in disgust, and never returned. There formerly

was

was taken a great quantity of cod about Saint David's, but all the marks in the bay are lost.

It is rather straying from the present subject, but I cannot resist a piece of information; as, perhaps, not only individual, but public benefit may result from it: it was communicated to me by Mr. Williams of Trelerwyn, a magistrate of the county, who is now no more. In his early days he remembered vessels catching abundance of that fish, as well as turbot and soles, on a long bank to the north-west of Ramsey island, running north and south; the bearings were the north and south Bishop Rocks, and Trelerwyn-house, opening about a cable's length from Saint David's head. The directions he gave in regard to trawling on one side during the flood, and the other on the ebb, have totally escaped my recollection. He attributed the loss of this valuable branch to the timidity or laziness of the fishermen, as the turbulence of that sea often interrupted their regular pursuit of it.

On the southern extremity of Carnochon farm are some rich traces of antient fortification; the

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present

present plain is 60 yards by 100, rendered impregnable by nature and art; about half its width is crossed by an impassable ditch, formed by nature, of a considerable breadth, with nearly perpendicular sides to the level of the sea; the whole flanked by four parallel ramparts: at the end of the ditch, under the remainder of the peninsula, is a perforation, sufficiently large to admit a person to walk through the rock; whether it was formed by nature, or by some in search of ore, no one can presume to say; but the latter is not improbable, as the Romans pursued that study with great avidity.

At the south extremity of this promontory, many veins of ore are seen running in parallel directions to a great extent; they are much impregnated with sulphur, yet, the appearance of gossen upon the rocks,—an earthy, crumbling, ruddy, ochreous stone, like the rust of iron, being the indication of copper,—leaves little doubt that there are sources of wealth in its bowels which offer every prospect of gain to a person conversant in the science of mining, in their search for subterraneous treasure. The property
is

is held under lease from the Bishop to the late Canon Holham deceased, and is renewable every seven years.

On the south-west of the farm at Caer-fai, is found a beautiful red stone, peculiar to that place; and in the chasms of the rock, lying in veins, small glittering spars, called Saint David's diamonds; which are separated with great difficulty from the rock, are very hard, and have a superior lustre, when set, to any of those gems found in England.

Near this place an attempt was made, some few years since, to form a road, for the convenience of procuring sea sand, as manure; in which much money and labour have been wasted; and it now remains to perpetuate the ill design, and worse execution, of a work, which common observation might have shewn nature had in another place begun: and had what has been so profusely expended, been employed on this natural tract, it might have been made an excellent road, and have rendered great agricultural benefit to Saint David's and its vicinity.

To the east of Carnochon-house is a vale, presenting great diversity ; part of it is strewed, in wild confusion, with large fragments of rock ; a stream of water, passing through the middle, supplies a mill ; after discharging that duty it mingles with the briny flood at Carboodee harbour. About a mile to the east of the last place is Llandrindion, or Druids' Church.

Across this township, running south-east and north-west, is an old Roman military road ; remaining as a monument of British antiquity, in a great measure covered with earth : there is no history of it to determine whether it is a branch of the famous Saint Helen, Helen's Causeway, formed for the convenience of marching troops with the greatest expedition on any service ; or, whether it is part of that so formed by Julius Frontinus, about the year 80, leading to Caerleon : as far as it can be traced, it runs in a direct line to the north-west, continuing its course over the cliffs to Saint George's Channel ; in its south-east direction it goes to the brink of the cliff on Saint Bride's Bay ; on the opposite side of the bay it continues

continues its direct course into the country, the intervening space being nine miles.

Tradition says, the bay was formerly all land, and that a forest stood upon it. In the reign of King Henry the Second, after a continuance of violent storms, the sea retired far beyond its usual bounds, unmasked the face of its shores, and disclosed the trunks of trees in great number, resembling a grove in the midst of the sea, and the strokes of the axe appearing very plain upon them. Whether it has been separated from its parent cliffs by the effect of an earthquake, or caused by the absorption of its foundation into some immense cavity or gulph, sapped by subterraneous water, must rest with the antiquary to determine; but the difficulty of working a ship out of the bay, from its great suction, is well known, and dreaded by all seamen.

The form of Octorupium promontory, and its opposite shore, has been much altered by the ravages the sea has made. Pliny computed the distance only 30 miles to Ireland; and in the
reign

reign of Rufus, it was said, “ he could see it so distinctly, that he would build a bridge of ships, whereby he might walk to that kingdom.”— In consequence of these circumstances of antiquity, I must beg leave to extend the bounds of my intention, and insert a fac-simile of an antient map, as the face of its present structure is so materially altered :



In the centre of the channel appears an island, called Monapia, but now no knowledge of such a one exists ; it is not improbable that the small rocks are the remains of this island. I hope this may induce the historian to ascertain the fact, and

and the antient bounds of these two singular promontories.

On the south side of the road in Llandrindion is seen a Druidical altar, entitled to no great degree of attention ; and only, as it has been used in performing rites of their religion. The road leads to Haverford-west, and it is seriously to be lamented that its bad state renders it both difficult and dangerous, forbidding many to visit it ; still I hope there are some public spirits who have the welfare of this venerable place at heart, and who will, if these obstacles are not removed, and this mean of communication rendered passable, appeal to the legal mode of enforcing the act of parliament.

At the brow of the hill, beyond Llandrindion, terminates the parish of Saint David's. I must here beg permission to take my leave, and apologize for this unadorned description ; the defects of which must be imputed to a want of that elegance of language, not to be expected from one whose life has been devoted to the service of his country, till want of health forbade his being
longer

longer useful in her defence. But it is hoped that this attempt to please will stimulate others to the further search of these traces of antient British history and antiquity. Should the blemishes of this tract be veiled by the drapery of candour, it will not only make me forget the cause that prompted the undertaking, but esteem the time passed in collecting these memorials not ill spent: conscious of their possessing no other recommendation than the strictest observance of nature, and the best authorities.

APPENDIX.

THE DIOCESE OF SAINT DAVID

CONTAINS the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, and *Brecknock*; all *Radnorshire*, excepting Old and New Radnor, Presteygue, Norton, Knighton, and Michael Church Arrow, which belong to *Hereford*: it has also a fourth part of *Glamorganshire*, eleven Churches and Chapels in the County of *Hereford*, two in the County of *Montgomery*, and three in the County of *Monmouth*,—under these four Archdeaconries: 1st, *Saint David*, which has three Deanries, viz. Pebydiawke, Dongledy, Pembroke and Rhose, all in the county of Pembroke.

2dly, *Brecknock*, which has these Deanries, viz. Brecknock, first, second and third part; Buelt and Hay, in the county of Brecknock; Elvil and Melineth, in the county of Radnor; under which last Deanry, viz. Melineth, are comprised the Montgomery and Monmouthshire parishes, as are the Herefordshire ones in Hay Deanry.

3dly, *Caermarthen*, which has these Deanries, viz. Caermarthen, (in which are two parishes com-

N

prehended

prehended in the county of Pembroke,) Kidwelly, Llandeilo alias Llangattock, all in the county of Caermarthen; and Gower Deanry, in the county of Glamorgan.

4thly, *Cardigan*, which has these Deanries: Subayron, and Ultra Aywn alias Cardigan, in the county of Cardigan; Kemmes and Emlin, in the county of Pembroke; in which last Deanry are three parishes in the county of Caermarthen.

The number of Parishes, according to printed accounts, are 308, in which are reckoned 120 Improvements; though, according to this account, here are no less than 500 Churches and Chapels.

The Clergies' Tenths amount to 336l. 14s. 10d.; and the first fruits of the Bishoprick, which were considerably diminished by Bishop Barlow, are now only 426l. 2s. 1d.

The Members of the Cathedral are, the Bishop, who is *Quasi Decanus*, having the Decanal stall in the choir; a Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, four Archdeacons, eight Prebendaries, six Canons Curial; being in all 22; which compose the number of Prebendaries.

The other Members are, a Subchanter, four Priest Vicars, four Lay Vicars, an Organist, four Choristers, a Master of the Grammar School, a Verger, Porter, Sexton, and a Keeper of the Church in prayer time; being in all 41.

Of

Of the 22 Prebendaries above mentioned, the Precentor, Chancellor and Treasurer are styled *Residentiarii nati*, being so by virtue of their places. Besides these, there are three other Canons, chosen out of the Archdeacons, Prebendaries and Canons Curial; under which six Residentiaries, namely the Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and the said three elected Canons, (who ought here, according to the statutes, regularly to reside,) is the government of the Church.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SAINT DAVID.

Deanry of Pebydiareke, County of Pembroke.

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>		<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Saint David, V. Eccl. Cathedralis, Saint Andrew and Saint David	}	The Crown Patron of the Bishop- rick; the Chapter of the Vicarage.	} Church of Saint David.
Capell Nun, Saint Non, March 2.			
Capell-y-Pystil	}	Capellæ in Saint David's Parish, ruinosæ	
Cap. Stinian, Saint Justinian			
Cap. Patrick, Saint Patrick			
Capell-y-Gwrhyd			
Brody, V. Saint David		Bishop of Saint David	
St. Dogwell, V. St. Dogmael, Oct. 31.	}	Chapter of Saint David	} Church of Saint David.
Saint Elveis, alias Llanelfa, R. Saint Teilaw		The Crown	
Fishguard, V. Saint Mary		Abbey of Saint Dogmael.	
Hayes Castle, V. Saint Mary		Bishop of Saint David	} See of Saint David.
Ford Capella			
Jordanston, R. Saint Cwrda, August 15.	Mr. Vaughan		
Grandston, alias Saint Katharine, V. Saint Katharine, } November 25.	Bishop of Saint David		} College of Saint David.

Llanedern, V. Saint Edern, November 26.	}	Chapter of Saint David.	} Church of Saint David.
Llandeloi, V. Saint Teilaw, February 9.			
Llanllowell, V. Saint Hoel, October 31.			
Saint Laurence, R. Saint Laurence		The Crown	
Llanrhyian, V. Saint Reanius, March 8.		Bishop of Saint David	Archdeaconry of Caermarthen.
Llanstinian, V. Saint Justinian		Precentor of Saint David	Subchanter of Saint David.
Llanwnda, V. Saint Wnda, November 6.		Chapter of Saint David	Church of Saint David.
Lletherston, R. Saint Giles, September 1.		The Crown	
Llanfair, Capella to Lletherston, Saint Mary			

Archdeaconry of Saint David.

Manernavan, V. Saint Mary	Church of Saint David	Vicars Coral of Saint David.
Marthery, V. Holy Martyrs, September 28.	Prebendary of Marthrey	{ Prebendary of Marthrey in St. David's Cathedral.
Saint Nicholas, V. Saint Nicholas	Prebendary of Saint Nicholas	{ Prebendary of Saint Nicholas in Saint David.
Whitchurch, V. Saint David	Chapter of Saint David	Church of Saint David.

Deanry of Dongledie.

Ambleston, V. Saint Mary	The Crown	Knights Templars.
Bolston, V.	Mr. Wogan	{ Knights Templars of Slebech Preceptors.

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications. *Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.* *Religious Houses to which antiently appropriated.*

Clarbaston Cur. Saint Martin, November 11.	Sir Thomas Stepney	Knights Templars.
Llandeilo Cur. Saint Teilaw	} Mr. Bowen	Abbey of Dogmael.
Llangolman Cur. Saint Colman, November 20.		
Llawhadon, V. Saint Aidan	} Bishop of Saint David	Chancellorship of Saint David.
Blethuston Capella		
Llys-y-fraw, R. Saint Millers, October 1.	Sir John Philips and Mr. Scourfield	
Maenclochog, V. Saint Mary	Mr. Scornfield	Priory of Pyll.
Maenlløgdi Cur. Saint Dogmael	Sir John Philips	Abbey of Dogmael.
Newmote, R. Saint Nicholas	Mr. Scornfield	
Prendergest, R. Saint David	} The Crown	
Rudbarston, R. Saint Michael		
Slebech Cur. Saint John Baptist	Mr. Barlow	{ Knights Templars of Slebech Preceptory.
Spittle Cur. Saint Mary	Church of Saint David	Precentorship of Saint David.
Usmaston, V. Saint Ismael, June 25.	Chapter of Saint David	Church of Saint David.
Walton Cur. Saint Mary	Mr. Hudson	} Knights Templars.
Wiston Cur. Saint Mary	Mr. Wogan	

Deanry of Pembroke, alias Castlemartin.

Amroth, V.	Mr. Woolford	Knights Templars.
Angle, R. Sinecure and V. Saint Mary	The Crown	Rector of the Sinecure.
Begeley, R.	Sir John Philips	
Reyneldston } Williamston }	Capellæ	

Archdeaconry of Saint David.

Carew, V.	Bishop of Saint David	See of Saint David.
Rhydbert, Capella		
Castlemartin, V. Saint Michael	Mr. Campbell	Priory of Monkton juxta Pembroke.
Flimston, Capella		
Cocheston, R. Saint Michael	Sir Arthur Owen	
Cronewar, R.	The Crown	
Saint Florence, R. Sinecure and V. Saint Florence	St. John's Coll. Camb.	Rector of the Sinecure, Patron of the Vicarage.
Gumfreston, R.	Mr. Meyrick	
Hogeston, R. Sinecure and V.	Sir Arthur Owen	Rector of the Sinecure, Patron of the Vicarage.
Jeffreston, V. Saint Jeffry and Saint Oswald		
Saint Isfells, V. Saint Ismael		
		Chapter of Saint David

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>		<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Llarnfry, V. Saint Faith, October 6.		Bishop of Saint David.	See of Saint David.
Llawrenny, R. Saint Caredog.		Mr. Barlow.	
Loweston, R.		Mr. Campbell.	
Ludchurch, R.		The Crown.	
Manerbier, V. Saint James.		Chris. Coll. Camb.	Christ's Coll.
Martlewy, V. Saint Marcellus.		Mr. Barlow.	Knights Templars of Slebech.
Coedhenless Capella, rebuilt by Sir Arthur Owen.			
Monkton, V. Saint Nicholas.		Lord Viscount Hereford.	Priory of Monkton alias Pembroke.
Saint Daniel's Capella, ruined.			
Mounkton Cur. Church dilapidated and united to Narbeth			
Narbeth, R. Saint Andrew.		The Crown.	
Roberton Wathen Capella.			
Nash, R.		Mr. Bower.	
Newton Cur.		Mr. Deeds.	Abbey of Dogmael.
Pembroke, V. Saint Mary, Saint Ann's Cap. ruined.		Lord Viscount Hereford.	
Pembroke, V. Saint Michael.		Lord Viscount Hereford.	Priory of Monkton juxta Pembroke.
Panelly, V.		Bishop of Saint David.	Priory of Aconbury, county of
Saint Petrocks, R. Saint Petrock.		Mr. Campbell.	Hereford.

Pwlchrocan, R. Saint Mary } The Crown
Roscrowther, R. Saint Dunmanus }
Stackpool Bocherton, R. Saint Michael Mr. Campbell.....

Archdeaconry of Saint David.

Stackpool Elidr. R. Sinecure and V. of Saint James Mr. Campbell Rector of the Sinecure.
Tenby, R. and V. Saint Mary The Crown Lately united by Act of Parliament.
Saint Twinnels, V. Saint Winnocus Chapter of Saint David Church of Saint David.
Upton, R. united to Nash Mr. Bowen.....
Winwen Cur..... Sir Thomas Stepney Knights Templars.
Worram, V. Bishop of Saint David See of Saint David.
Yerbeston, R. Saint Laurence. The Crown

Deanry of Rhose.

O Saint Bride's, R. Saint Bridget..... Mr. Langtrone
Burton, R..... Sir Arth. Owen and Mr. Campbell
Castlewalwen, R. Saint James..... The Crown.....
Camiros, V..... Mr. Bowen..... } Priory of Haverford. West..
Dale Cur. Saint James..... Sir John Cope.....
Fnisthorp, R..... }
Hascard, R. Saint Peter..... } The Crown.....
Harbianston, V. Saint Mary

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.
Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.
*Religious Houses to which an-
tiently appropriated.*

Haroldston East, V. Saint Ismael	Sir John Packenton	Priory of Haverford-West
Haroldston West Cur. Saint Padock	Sir John Philips	College of Saint David
Haverford West Cur. Saint Martin	Mr. Bowen	} Priory of Haverford-West
Haverford West, V. Saint Mary	Corporation of Haverford	
Haverford West, R. Saint Thomas	} The Crown	} College of Saint David
Huberston, R. Saint David		
Johnston, R.		
Saint Ismael, V. Saint Ismael		
Llaneston Cur.	Sir John Philips	Priory of Haverford-West
Llangwn, R.	Sir Richard Walter and Mr. Owen	} Priory of Haverford-West
Llanstadwell, V. Saint Sywall	Mr. Allen	
Marlas, V. Saint Peter .....	.....	College of Saint David
Nolton, R. Saint Madoc	} The Crown	} Priory of Pyll
Robertston, R.		
Roche, V. Saint Mary		
Rhose Market, V. Saint Ismael		

Archdeaconry of Saint David.

Stainton, V. St. Peter (vocat. in the Monasticon S. Kewil) The Crown	{	Priory of Pyll which stood in Stainton parish.
Talpenny, R		Mr. Owen
Tresgarn, R		Mr. Fowler and Mr. Jones
Walton, R		Sir Thomas Stepney

Finis Archidiaconatus Saint David.

Total of Churches and Chapels, 118; but some ruined.

ARCHDEACONRY AND COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Deanry of Brecknock, First Part.

Aberisker, V. Saint Mary	Mr. Flower	{	Priory of Brecknock.
Battle Cur. Saint Kynog, October 7	Heirs of Mr. Williams		
Brecknock, V. Saint John Evangelist	Sir Edward Williams		
Brecknock Capella, Saint Mary			

Brecknock College, Christ-church, al. Holy Trinity.. { Bishop of Saint David, Patron of the 21 Prebends there

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>		<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Garthbrengy Cur. Saint David	Prebendary of Garthbrengy	Prebendary of Garthbrengy in Brecknock College Church.	
Llandeils Vanec Cur. Saint Teilaw, February 9	Mr. Jeffreys	Priory of Great Malverne	
Llanvihangel Nauthbrane Cur. Saint Michael			
Llandevaclog, R. Saint Tyfaclog, March 1	The Crown		
Llanvihangel Vechan Cap. Saint Michael			
Llanthew Cur. Holy Trinity	Archdeacon of Brecknock	Archdeaconry of Brecknock	
Merthirkynog, V. Saint Kynog	The Crown	Priory of Great Malverne.	
Merthirkynog Capella, Saint Kynog, October 7	Prebendary of Trallwng in Breck-	} Prebend. of Trallwng.	
Trallwng Cur. Saint David	nock College		

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECKNOCK.

Deanry of Brecknock, Second part.

Davynnock, V. Saint Kynog	Bishop of Gloucester	Priory of Brecknock
Capell Istradveltry, Saint Mary		
Capell Ylltyd, Saint Iltyd		
Capell Blaen, Glyn Tawi		

Istradgunlefs, R. Saint Kynog	
Capell Colven, Saint Colven	
Llanfaes juxta Brecon, V. Saint David	Archdeacon of Brecon.
Llhywell, V. Saint David	Chapter of Saint David..... Church of Saint David.
Capell Rhydbrew	
Llanspythid, V. Saint Cadocus	Mr. Jeffreys..... Priory of Great Malverne.
Capell Penhout	
Penderyn, R. Saint Kynog	Dr. Winter
Waynor, R. Saint Gwendolina, October 18.....	The Crown
<i>Deanry of Brecknock, Third part.</i>	
Cantref, R. Saint Mary	Mr. Powell
Capell Nant-dee	
Crickhowel, R. Sinecure and V. Saint Edmond	} Duke of Beaufort..... { Rector of the Sinecure, and Patron of the Vicarage.
Katheddin, R. Saint Michael	
Llanvillo, R.—February 23.....	Lord Ashburnham
Llandeavaillog Trefgraig	
Capella Saint Tyfacloc	
Llanhedr, R. Saint Peter	Duke of Beaufort.....
Capell Putrissio, Saint Patritius	
Llangattock, R. Saint Cadocus	Duke of Beaufort.....
Capell Lanelly, Saint Elliew, January 23.....	

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Llangattock, R. Saint Cadocus	Duke of Beaufort	
Llangeney Capella, Saint Trillo, February 16		
Llangynydr, R. Saint Cynidr	Duke of Beaufort	
Llangasty Tal-y-llyn, R. Saint Castei	Mr. Parry	
Llandhetty, R. Saint Dhetty	Mr. Jones	
Capell Tafvechan		
Llangors, V. Saint Pauleus	Chapter of Windsor	Priory of Brecknock.
Llanfanfrayd, R. Saint Bridget	Lord Ashburnham	
Llanvihangel Cwm du, R. Saint Michael	Duke of Beaufort	
Llanvihangel Tall-y-llyn, R. Saint Michael	Mr. Phillips	
Llanvighan, R. Saint Meugan, September 23.	Sir Charles Kemneys	
Llanwrenach, R. Saint Brynock	Mr. Waters	
Llanhamloch, R. Saint Peter	Mr. Gabriel Powell	
Capell Lechvane		
Llanywerne Cur. Saint Mary	The Parishioners	
Tallgarth, V. Saint Gevendeline	Chapter of Windsor	Priory of Brecknock.

Deanry of Buellt.

Llanavon-vawr, V. Saint Avanus	Bishop of Saint David	Church of Saint David.
Capell Altmawr, Saint Mauntries		
Capell Llanvechar, Saint Avanus		
Capell Llanvihangel		
Abergwillen, Saint Michael		
Capell Llanvihangel, Prinabon, Saint Michael		
Llanwithell Cur. Saint Mwrthell	Prebendary of Llanwithell in } Brecknock College.....	Prebend. of Llanwithell.
Capell Llanlloenwell		
Llangamarch, Prebend. and Vicarage	Treasurer of Brecknock College, now annexed to the See of St. David in lieu of Mortuaries.	Treasurer of Brecknock College.
Llandewy Abergwism, Saint David; Llanyrthyd, Saint David, Cap. to Llangamarch		
Llanganteen Cur. Saint Katharine	Bishop of Saint David	Prebend. of Llanvarry in Breck- nock College.
Capell Llangynoc, Saint Cynoc		

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications. Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717. Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.

Archdeaconry of Brecknock.

Llanvair in Buellt Cur. Saint Mary..... Mrs. Harcourt..... Priory of Brecknock.
Capell Llandewyr Cwm. Saint David.....
Llan-ynys, R..... } Bishop of Saint David.....
Maesmynys, R. Saint David.....

Deanry of Haye.

Bronllys, Saint Mary Mr. Vaughan
Gwenddwr Cur. Prince of Wales Abby of Dour.
Haye, V. Saint Mary Priory of Brecknock.
Haye Capella, Saint John Baptist.....
Llanigen, V. Saint Nicholas Mr. Willington
Capell-y-Fine
Llandeavally, R. Saint Matthew Mr. Vaughan
Capell Crickaderne, Saint Mary
Llyswen, R..... Sir Edward Williams
Llanelliew, R. Saint Elliew, January 23..... Lord Ashburnham
Tallachdy, R. Saint Mary Mr. Lewis

Deanny of Elwel, County of Brecon.

Glasebury, V. Saint Peter..... Bishop of Gloucester..... Abby of Gloucester.

The Church newly rebuilt in the county of Brecon :
it was antiently on the other side of the river in
Radnorshire.

Capell Aber Unnry, Saint Mary

Finis, County of Brecknock.

Total of Churches and Chapels in it 82.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECKNOCK.

Deanry of Elwel, County of Radnor.

Aberedowe, R. Saint Gwydh, July 2..... Bishop of Saint David.....

Capell Llanvereth, Saint Mary.....

Bonghroyde, V. Saint Gynog { Prebendary of Bonghroyde, in }
Brecknock College {

Bringwyn, R. Saint Michael..... Bishop of Saint David.....

Capell Llanbaderne Garreg, Saint Paternus.....

Crigrina, R. Saint David..... 7

Crigrina, R. Saint David.....	}	Bishop of Saint David.....	{	Prebend. of Clyrowe in Breck-
Clyrowe, V. Saint Michael				
				nock Collegiate Church,

*Patrons of Livings to agree with
the Survey of Saint David's,
published anno 1717.*

*Religious Houses to which an-
nually appropriated.*

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.

Bettws Clyrowe Capella	Bishop of Saint David	All four Parishes appropriate to four Prebends of the same names, in Brecknock Collegiate Church.
Dyserth, R. Saint Gwydh	Bishop of Saint David	
Capell Bettws Dyserth		
Capella, Saint Mary		
Glascombe, V. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David	
Capell Colva, Saint David		
Capell Rulen, Saint David		
Glandestry, R. Saint Mary	The Crown	
Llanbedr Paincastle, V. Saint Peter		
Llandilloc Grahan Cur. Saint Teilaw	Bishop of Saint David	
Llanelveth Cur. Saint Matthew		Archdeacon of Brecknock Archdeaconry of Brecknock.
Llansanfrayd Cur. Saint Bridget		
Llanstephen Cur. Saint Stephen		
Llowes, V. Saint Meilig, November 14.		
Capell Llandewy Vach, Saint David		
Llanvihangel Nantmelan, V. Saint Michael	The Crown	Knights Templars.
New Church, R. Saint Mary	Bishop of Saint David	

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECKNOCK.

Deanry of Melleneth, County of Radnor.

Beguildy, V. Saint Michael .....	.....	Church of Saint David.
Blethvaugh, R. Saint Mary		
Cascop, R. Saint Michael		
Hiope, R. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David.....	
Llanarmon, V. Saint Harmon		
Llanbister, V. Saint Kynnloe, July 17		Preb. of St. Harmon in Brecon Coll.
Capell Llanbaderne-Wynith, Saint Wynith		Chancellorship of Brecon Coll.
Capell Llandervy Istraderin, Saint David		
Capell Llanvihangel Redithan, Saint Michael		
Capell Llanwonno, Saint Wonno		
Capell Abby Cwmhire, Saint Mary	Now distinct, and presented to by Sir Richard Fowler.....	Abby of Cwmhire.
Llandrindrod Cur. Holy Trinity	Prebend. of Llandrindrod in Bre- con College.....	Prebend. of Llandrindrod
Llanbaderne Vawr, R. Saint Paternus	Bishop of Saint David.....	
Llangunlloc, V. Saint Kynnloe	Prebend. of Llangunlloc in Bre- con College.....	Prebend. of Llangunlloc.
Capell Pilett, Saint Mary		

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>		<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Llandeglee, V. Saint Teilaw, September 23.....	}	.....	Preb. of Llandeglee in Brecon Coll.
Llansanfryd Cwmtayder, V. Saint Bridget.....		.....	Preb. of Llansanfrayd in B. Coll.
Llanvihangell Keventhlyss, R. Saint Michael.....		Bishop of Saint David.....	
Nantmell, V. Saint Kynnlloe.....		.....	Church of Saint David.
Capell Llanyre, All Saints.....			
Capell Llanvihangell Relijen, Saint Michael.....			
Capell Rhayader, Saint Clement, November 23.....			
Whitton, R. Saint David.....		Bishop of Saint David.....	
		<i>Adhuc Deanry of Melleneth.</i>	

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECKNOCK.

County of Montgomery.

Kerry, V. Saint Michael.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	See of Saint David.
Monghtree Cur. All Saints.....	Prebendary of Monghtree.....	Preb. of Monghtree in Brec. Coll.

Finis Archidiaconatus Brecon, in the Welch Division of it.

Deanry of Haye, in the English Division, County of Monmouth.

Cwmjoy, V. Saint Michael	{	Edward Harley, Esq.	{	Priory of Llanthony, County of Monmouth.
Llanthony Cur. Saint John Baptist				
Old Castle Cur. Saint John Baptist				

Adbuc Deanry of Haye in the English Division.

County of Hereford.

Clodock, V. Saint Clodocus, November 3	Edward Harley, Esq.				Priory of Llanthony.
Craswell Capella, Saint Mary					
Llanwenno Capella, Saint Peter					
Longtown Capella, Saint Peter					
Dulas Cur. Saint Michael	Edward Harley, Esq.				Priory of Llanthony.
Ewias Harold, V. Saint James	Bishop of Gloucester				Abby of Gloucester.
Llancilloc Cur. Saint Peter					
Saint Margaret Cur. Saint Margaret					
Michael Church Esklee Cur. Saint Michael	Edward Harley, Esq.				Priory of Llanthony.
Rolston Cur. Saint Peter					
Walterston Cur. Saint Mary					

Finis Archidiaconatus Brecon.

Total of Churches and Chapels 144.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CAERMARTHEN.

Deanry of Caermarthen, County of Pembroke.

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>		<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- ciently appropriated.</i>
Llanbeder Welfrey, R. Saint Peter.....	} The Crown	{	Rector of the Sinecure, Patron of the Vicarage.
Llandewy Welfry, R. Sinecure and V. Saint David..			

Deanry of Caermarthen, County of Caermarthen.

Abernant, V. Saint Lucia, December 13.....	The Crown	Priory of Caermarthen.
Capell Gonvill Elved, Saint Gonvill, January 5.....		
Caermarthen, V. Saint Peter.....	The Crown.....	Priory of Caermarthen.
Capell Llanllwch		
Saint Cleers, V. Saint Clera, August 10.....	All Souls Coll. Oxon.....	All Souls College.
Capell Llangain, Saint Synon, January 7.....		
Egermond, R. Saint Michael.....	Mr. Mansel.....	
Eglwys. Cymmin, R. Saint Margaret Marlos	The Crown	
Henllan Amgoed, R. Saint David.....	The Freehold Inhabitants	
Capell Elgwysfair-y-chigrig Capella.....		
Killmaenlloyd, R. Saint Philip and Saint James	The Crown.....	

Llanboydy, V. Saint Brynach.....	Bishop of Saint David	{ Coll. of Llandervybrevy, to which antiently a Prebend.
Capell Eglwysfair ap Lantaff, Saint David.....		
Llandawck, R. Saint Margaret Marlos	Mr. Stedman	
Pendine Capella, Saint Margaret Marlos		
Llandeilo Abercowin Cur. Saint Teilaw.....	{ Mr. Geers, who has restored all the Tithes	} Abby of Whitland.
Llandesilio, V. Saint Tyssilis, November 8.....	Prebend. of Llandesilio	{ Prebend. of Llandesilio in Brecon College.
Llandeilo Welfry, R. Saint Teilaw.....	Sir John Philips.....	
Llangain Cur. Saint Caian, September 25.....	Mr. Blodworth	

Archdeaconry of Caermarthen.

Llangan, V. Saint Gan, October 25.....	Prebendary of Llangan.....	{ Prebend. of Llangan in St. David's Cathedral.
Llangludwin, R. Saint Clydwin, November 1.....	The Crown	
Llanstephen, V. Saint Stephen.....	.....	Knights Temp. of Slebeck Precept.
Capell Llangynog, Saint Cynog.....		
Capell Llanybri decurata.....		
Llansadwen, R. Saint Sadwin, November 19. united to Llangharne		

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Llangharne, V. Saint Michael	Chapter of Winchester.....	{ Church of Winchester, appropriated since 1542.
Kyffig Capella, Saint Kyffig.....		
Marros Capella, Saint Laurence.....		
Llanvalteg, R. Saint Malteg, November 1	Bishop of Saint David	
Llanwynnio Cur. Saint Gwynnio, March 2.	Mr. Jones.....	
Llanwyndle Cur. Saint Michael	Mr. Mainwaring.....	Priory of Caermarthen.
Capell Lannewyd, <i>destructa</i>		
Merther, R. Saint Martin, November 11	The Crown.....	
Mydrim, V. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David.....	Archdeaconry of Saint David.
Capell Llanvihangel-Abercowin, Saint Michael.....		
Trefflege, V. Saint Teilaw.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	Coll. of Llandewybrevy.
<i>Deanry of Kidwelly.</i>		
Saint Ismael, V. Saint Ismael.....	The Crown.....	{ Priory of Kidwelly Coll. to Sher- bone, county of Dorset.
Capell Llansant, All Saints.....		
Kidwelly, V. Saint Mary	The Crown.....	{ Priory of Kidwelly.

Capell. Teils
Capell. Llanfchangel
Capell. Cadog } Ruined.....
Capell. Saint Thomas
Llandeveylog, V. Saint Tyfaoloc, March 1..... Duke of Somerset Coll. of Leicester.
Capell. Llangyirduin, Saint Cynderin, July 25.....

P

Archdeaconry of Caermarthen.

Capell. Llangynhaiddm, *in ruins*
Llanedy, R. Saint Edeth, September 16..... The Crown.....
Llanelly, V. Saint Elliew, January 17..... Duke of Somerset Priory of Kidwelly.
Capell. Ifan, Saint John.....
Capell Llangwynnoch, Saint Gwynnoch
Capell. Y-Drindod, Holy Trinity.....
Capell. Dewi, Saint David } All three ruined
Capell. Dyddgens
Llangynnor, V. Saint Gwynnor..... Bishop of Saint David.....
Llanon Cur. Saint Non, March 2. annex to Pembr....
Pembrey, V. Saint Illtyd, November 6. Lord Ashburnham..... Priory of Kidwelly.
Capell. Llandgrw.....

Deanry of Landeilo and Llangadog, County of Caermarthen.

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
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Abergwilly, V. Saint David.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	Priory of Caermarthen.
Capell. Llanllawdogg, Saint Llawdog, January 15....		
Capell. Llan-y-Pimsant, January 7.		
Capell. Llanfinangell, wchwil, Saint Michael		
Brechva Cur. Saint Teilaw	Lady Rudd and Mr. Lewis.....	Abby of Tally.
Bettws Cur. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David.....	See of Saint David.
Conwil gaio, V. Saint Kinwill, January 8.....	The Crown	Abby of Tally.
Capell. Llansawell, Saint Sawell		
Kil-y-cum, V. Saint Michael	Mr. Morgan.....	Priory of Caermarthen.
Llanarthney, V. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David.....	Preb. of Llanarthney in Breck. Col.
Capell. Llanlloian		
Llandarwgg Cur. Saint Twerwg.....		Preb. of Llandarwgg in B. Coll.
Llanbyther, V. Saint Peter.....		
Capell. Abergorleck	Bishop of Saint David.....	Priory of Caermarthen.
Llandeibie, V. Saint Tybie, January 30.....		
Llandingat, V. Saint Dinget, November 1.....		Church of Saint David.

Archdeaconry of Caermarthen.

Capell. Llanvair-y-Bryn, Saint Mary.....	
Capell. Peylin	
Capell. Newydd	} Chapels in ruins
Capell. Cynfab	
Llandeilo Fawr, V. Saint Teilaw	Bishop of Saint David.....
Capell. Taliaris, Holy Trinity	Abby of Tally.
Llandeveyson Cur.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....
Llanegwade, V. Saint Egwad.....	
Llangattock, V. Saint Cadocus	
Capell. Llandensant.....	Precentorship of Brecknock, olim Ecclesia Collegiata, removed hence to Abergwilly, and thence to Brecknock.
Capell. Gwynfa.....	
Llangathen, V. Saint Michael	Nunnery of Chester.
Llanllwny, V. Saint Llwny	Bishop of Chester
Capell. Llanfchangel-Rosyearne, Saint Michael.....	Bishop of Saint David.....
Llansadwrn, V. Saint Sadwrn	Olim Priory of Caermarthen, now the See of Lincoln.
Capell. Llanwrda, Saint Cwrda.....	Abby of Tally.
Llanyerws Cur. Saint David.....	Mr. Cornwallis
	Mr. Lloyd
	Abby of Tally.

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
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Llanvihangel Aberbythych Cur. Saint Michael	} Marquis of Winchester		
Llanvihangel Kilvargen, R. Saint Michael			
Llanvihangel Mouthvey, V. Saint Michael		Bishop of Saint David..... See of Saint David.	
Llanvihangel Orath, V. Saint Michael		Mr. Angel	
Capell. Pencader, in ruins		Mr. Angel	
Pencarreg, V. Saint Padarn, March 15.....		Mr. Lewis	
Tally Cur. Saint Michael		Mr. Lewis	
Capell. Crist	} In ruins	Mr. Cornwallis	
Capell. Mair			Abby of Stratflour.
Capell. Llanvihangel			Abby of Tally.
Capell. Cynhwia			
Capell. Teilaw			

ARCHDEACONRY OF CAERMARTHEN.

Deanry of Gower, County of Glamorgan.

Bishopston, R. Saint Teilaw	} The Crown.....		
Cheriton, R. Saint Cadocus			
Ilston, R. Saint Iltyd			

Knolston Cur. Church ruined, Saint Maurice	Chapter of Saint David	Church of Saint David.
Llandewy, V. Saint David	Bishop of Saint David.....	
Llandeilo Tal-y-bout, V. Saint Teilaw	Lord Mansel	Abby of Neth.
Llangevelach, V. Saint Gaffiliah, March 1.	Bishop of Saint David.....	See of Saint David.
Llangenith, V. Saint Mary	All Souls Coll. Oxon	All Souls Coll.
Llangwich, V. Saint Gwich, June 29.....	Mr. Herbert	Hospital at Swansea
Llanmadock, R. Saint Madocus.....	The Crown	
Llansamlet Cur. Saint Samlet	Bishop of Saint David.....	Hospital at Swansea
Llanrhyidian, V. Saint Iltyd	Lord Mansel	Knights Templars
Llangweynowr Capell. Saint Gweynowr, Nov. 10.		
Llongher, R. Saint Michael	The Crown.....	
Nicholaston, R. Saint Nicholas.....		
Oxwith, R. Saint Iltyd.....	Lord Mansel	
Oystermouth Cur. All Saints.....	Mr. Herbert	Hospital at Swansea
Penmaer, R. Saint John Baptist	The Crown	
Pennarth, V. Saint Mary	All Souls Coll. Oxon	All Souls Coll.
Penrise Cur. Saint Andrew	Lord Mansel	Hospital at Swansea
Porthainon, R. Saint Cadocus	The Crown	
Reynoldston, R. Saint George	Lord Mansel	

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.
Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.
*Religious Houses to which an-
tiently appropriated.*

Rossilly, R. Saint Mary	The Crown
Swansey, V. Saint Mary	Mr. Herbert
Swansey Cur. Saint John Baptist	Lord Mansel
	Knights Templars
<i>Finis Archidiaconatus Caermarthen.</i>	

Total of Churches and Chapels, but some ruined, 131.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CARDIGAN.

Deanry of Emlyn, County of Caermarthen.

Kenarth, V. Saint Llhawdogg, January 5.	Bishop of Saint David	Nunnery of Llanleir.
Capell y-Castell, <i>desueta</i>		
Llangeler, R. Sinecure and V. Saint Celer	The Crown	{ Rector of the Sinecure, and Patron of the Vicarage.
Penboyre, R. Saint Llawdogg	Marquis of Winchester	
Capell Y-Drindod, ruined		

Deanny of Emlyn, County of Pembroke.

Clydedy, Preb. and V. Saint Cristiolus, November 3... Bishop of Saint David Preb. of Cliddey in St.D. Cathedral.

Llanfihangel Penbedw, R. Saint Michael
Kilganan, R. Saint Llawdogg
Kilreddyn, R. Saint Teilaw
Manerdbby, R. Saint David
Penrith, R.....

The Crown

Deanry of Kemmes, County of Pembroke.

Bayvil, R. Saint Andrews.....	The Crown
Bedelloth, R. Saint David.....	The Freehold Inhabitants
Castlebigh, R. Saint Michael	The Crown
Dinas, R. Saint Brynach, April 7.....	{ The Lords of Kemmes, viz. Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Vaughan.....
Saint Dogmaels, V. Saint Dogmael	The Crown
Llantwood Cur. Saint Iltyd, annex to Saint Dog- maels, Monnington Capella.....	{ The Crown
Elgwys-enow, V. Saint Cristiolus.....	The Crown
Llanerchlwydog, alias Llanchelloydog, R. Saint David..	Lords of Kemmes
Llanlaverne Capella	

Abby of Saint Dogmael.

Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications. *Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.* *Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.*

Llanichaeth, R. Saint David..... Mr. Warren
Llanvernach, R. Saint Brynoch, April 7..... The Crown.....

Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

Llanvair Nantgwn Cur. Saint Mary	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Howel.....	Abby of Saint Dogmael.
Melenen, R. Saint Dogmael	The Lords of Kemmes.....	
Morvill, R. Saint John Baptist	The Crown.....	
Mota Henrici, R. Saint Bernard, April 7.....	Mr. Scourfield.....	
Moylgrove, V. Saint David	The Crown	Abby of Saint Dogmael.
Newcastle Cur. Saint Peter	Sir Thomas Stepnes.....	Priory of Pyll or St. Dogmael-abbey
Newport, R. Saint Mary	Lords of Kemmes	
Newerne, V. Saint Brynach	The Crown	College of Saint David.
Capell. Killgwynne, Saint Mary.....		
Poncheston, R. Saint Mary	Mr. Warren	
Pontwaen, R. Saint Bernard, July 7.....	The Crown.....	
Whitechurch, R. Saint Michael.....	Lords of Kemmes	

Deanry of Subayron, alias Cardigan.

Aberporth, R. Saint Cynfil, November 21.	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{	Preb. of Blaenporth in Llandew- brevy College.
Bangor, R. Saint David			
Bettws Bledrws, Saint Bledrws.....			
Blaenporth Preb. sive Cur. Saint David			
Cardigan, V. Saint Mary	The Crown.....		
Cellan, R. All Saints	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{	Preb. of Dichwyd in Llandewbrevy Church of Saint David. Coll. of Llandewbrevy.
Dichwyd Preb. sive Cur. Saint Vitalis, April 28....			
Henfeniew Cur. Saint David.....			
Ilstrad, V. Saint Michael			
⚡ Llandesilio Gogof. V. Saint Tysilio, November 8....			
Capell Cynon, Saint Cynon.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{	Treasurership of Saint David's Ca- thedral.
Llangronog, V. Saint Gronog, March 16.....			
Llandefriog, V. Saint Tyfrydoc, May 1			
Llanbedr Pontoteyn, V. Saint Peter.....			
Precentor of Saint David.....			Precentorship of Saint David.

Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

Llandissell, R. Sinecure, Saint Tyssil, January 31....	{	Annexed to the Principalship of
		Jesus Coll. Oxon.....

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
Llandygwyd Cur. Saint Dygwyd, January 13.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{ Preb. of Llandygwyd in Br. Church
Llanarth, V. Saint Vylltygg, November 12.....		
Crist Holy Cross.....	} Capella to Llanarth.....	{ All the Tithes restored to the Church
Lanina, Saint Ina, February 1.....		
Llanfair y Lhywyn, R. Saint Mary.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{ Coll. of Llandewbrevy.
Llanfair Trelychor, R. Saint Mary.....		
Llanfair Clwedog Cur. Saint Mary.....		
Llangyby Cur. Saint Cybi, November 6.....		
Llanwenog, V. Saint Gwenog, January 3.....		
Llannyllwchaarn, R. Saint Non.....		
Llanychaarn Cur. Saint Non, March 2.....		
Llangoedmawr, R. Saint Cynllo, July 17.....		
Mount Capella, Holy Cross, September 14.....		
Llanwnen, V. Saint Lucia, December 13.....		
Capell Julien, Saint Julien, September 2.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	{ Church of Saint David.
Llechryd Cur. Holy Cross.....		
Penbrinn, V. Saint Michael.....		
Capell Bettws, Saint John.....		
Capell Bringwin, Saint Mary.....		

Tresdraer, R. Saint Michael.....	The Crown	} Priory of Cardigan.
Tremain Cur. Saint Michael.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	
Verwich, V. Saint Petrock.....	The Crown	

ARCHDEACONRY OF CARDIGAN.

Deanry of Ultra Ayron.

Caron V. alias Tregaron, Saint Caron, March 2.....	.....	College of Llandewbrevy.
Kilkennin, V. Holy Trinity.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	
Kilie-Ayron, R. Saint Michael.....		
Llanbaderne Vawr, V. Saint Paternus, November 12.....	.....	Abby of Vale Royal.
Capell Spytty Cynfan, Saint John Baptist.....		
Llanafan Cur. Saint Evanus	Bishop of Saint David.....	Abby of Vale Royal.
Spytty Cap. Saint John Baptist.....		
Istrad Cap. Saint John Bapsist.....		
Gwynys Cap. Saint Gwynnys		
Llanbaderne Odyn Cur. Saint Paternus		
Llanbaderne Trefelgwys, V. Saint Paternus.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	Coll. of Llandewbrevy. Preb. of Trefelgwys in B. Coll. Preb. of Llandewi in St. Da. Cath. Coll. of Llandewbrevy.
Llandewi Aberarth Cur. Saint David		
Llandewbrevy Cur. Saint David.....		

<i>Names of Churches, Chapels, and their Dedications.</i>	<i>Patrons of Livings to agree with the Survey of Saint David's, published anno 1717.</i>	<i>Religious Houses to which an- tiently appropriated.</i>
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Capell Blaenpanell, Saint David.....		
Capell Bettws Lleicy		
Capell Gwynfyl, Saint Gwynfil, November 2.		
Capell Garthely, in ruins.....		
Llangynfelin Cur. Saint Cynfelin, November 1 .....	.....	} Abby of Vale Royal.
Llaniler, V. Saint Hilary .....	.....	
Llanrysted, V. Saint Restitutus.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	Church of Saint David.
Llansanfrayd, V. Saint Bridges.....	.....	Vicars Choral of Saint David.
Llangeitho, R. Saint Gweitho	The Freehold Inhabitants.....	
Llanhinol Cur. Saint Daniel, September 11.....		
Llanvihangel Castlegwalter, V. Saint Michael.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	{ Coll. of Landewbrevy.
Llanvihangel Edwin Capell, Saint Michael.....		Abby of Vale Royal.

Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

Llanvihangel Gelingdrod, Saint Michael.....		
Llanvihangel Trefelgwys, V. Saint Michael.....		
Llangrwydlen Cur. Saint Ursula, October 21.....	Bishop of Saint David.....	Abby of Vale Royal.

Lledrod Cur. Saint Michael.....	.....	Preb. of Lledrod in Breck. Coll.
Nuntgunllo, V. Saint Gynllo, July 17.....	.....	Preb. of Nantgunllo in B. Coll.
Rhosdie, R. Saint Michael.....	} Bishop of Saint David.....	
Trefilan, R. Saint Hilary.....		
Istradflwr Cur. Saint Mary.....		
		Abby of Strathflour.

Finis Archidiaconatus Cardigan.

Total of Churches and Chapels, 107.

Total of Churches and Chapels here given in Saint David's Diocese in Wales and England, (but some ruined,) 502.

N.B. The Account of Churches, &c. in this Diocese, as enumerated by Authors, is only 308.

List

List of the Names of the Bishops of Saint David's, from 1712.

1712. Feb. 28. Adam Ottley, D.D. Archdeacon of Salop, and Canon Residentiary at Hereford, elected Bishop, and died Bishop of Saint David's.
1723. Dec. 5. Richard Smallbroke, D.D. elected Bishop, and was translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1730. March 16. Elias Sydall, D.D. elected Bishop, and was translated to Gloucester.
1731. Dec. 28. Nicholas Clagett, D.D. elected Bishop, and was translated to Exeter.
1742. Aug. 14. Edward Willes, D.D. Dean of Lincoln, elected Bishop, and was translated to Bath and Wells.
1743. Feb. 3. Richard Trevor, LL.D. was elected Bishop, and was translated to Durham.
1752. Dec. 30. Anthony Ellis, D.D. elected Bishop, and died Bishop of Saint David's.
1761. April 24. Samuel Squire, D.D. elected Bishop, and died Bishop of Saint David's.
1766. May 28. Robert Lowth, D.D. elected Bishop, and was translated the same year to Oxford and then to London.
1766. Nov. 6. Charles Moss, D.D. Rector of Saint George's, Hanover-square, and Canon of Salisbury, elected Bishop, and was translated to Bath and Wells.

1774. June 30. The Hon. James York, D.D. elected Bishop, and translated to Gloucester and Ely.
1779. Aug. 16. John Warren, D.D. elected Bishop, and translated to Bangor.
1783. June 18. Edward Smallwell, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; elected Bishop, and translated to Oxford.
1788. April 28. Samuel Horsley, LL.D. elected Bishop, and translated to Rochester.
1793. Dec. 23. The Honourable William Stuart, D.D. Canon of Windsor, elected Bishop, and translated to the Primacy of Armagh in Ireland.
1800. Dec. 26. The Right Hon. George Murray, D.D. elected Bishop.

Names of the Arch-Deacons of the Diocese of Saint David's.

1560. Walter Johns, Archdeacon of Brecon.
Levson, Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1616. Phillips, Archdeacon of Brecon.
Rudd, Archdeacon of Saint David's.
Beely, Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
Middleton, Archdeacon of Cardigan.
1621. Singleton, Archdeacon of Brecon.
1633. Brand, Archdeacon of Cardigan.
1673. William Jones, Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1686. John Williams, A.M. Archdeacon of Cardigan.

1691. Timothy Halton, S.T.P. Archdeacon of Brecon.
1705. Mr. Medley, Archdeacon of Saint David's.
Mr. Shore, Archdeacon of Cardigan.
Mr Griffith, Archdeacon of Brecon.
1712. Thomas Payne, A.M. Archdeacon of Brecon.
Edmund Tenison, LL.D. Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1740. Richard Davies, B.D. Archdeacon of Saint David's,
Joseph Stevens, A.M. Archdeacon of Brecon.
1750. Dr. Burton, Archdeacon of Saint David's.
Rich^d. Williams, Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
Edw^d. Yardley, A.M. Archdeacon of Cardigan.
1758. Eynon, A.M. Archdeacon of Brecon.
1763. Edward Edwardes, A.M. Archdeac. of Brecon.
1767. Charles Moss, A. M. Archdeacon of Caermarthen, succeeded Dr. Williams.
1768. Charles Moss, A.M. Archdeacon of Saint David's, succeeded Dr. Burton.
George Holcombe, A.M. Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1770. Thomas Vincent, A.M. Archdeacon of Cardigan—Yardley, A.M.
1789. William Probyn, A.M. Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1793. William Crawford, A.M. Archdeacon of Caermarthen.
1798. John Williams, LL.B. Archdeacon of Cardigan.

*Account of Dignitaries and Canons of Saint
David's, from 1713.*

1713. Robert Clavering, A.M. appointed Treasurer.
1718. John Davies, B.D. appointed Precentor.
1723. Charles Brentt, A.M. Prebend. of Llandevi
Aberarth, elected Canon.
1725. Fuller Bowles, A.M. appointed Treasurer.
1727. John Walker, B.D. appointed Chancellor.
1729. Stephen Lewis, A.M. Cursal Prebendary, elec-
ted Canon.
1733. John Pember, A.M. appointed Precentor.
1735. Joseph Hill, A.M. appointed Precentor.
1736. Thomas Pardo, D.D. Prebendary of Langan,
elected Canon.
1739. Richard Davies, B.D. Cursal Prebendary,
elected Canon.
1742. David Lloyd, A.M. appointed Chancellor.
John Williams, A.M. Prebendary of Cavar-
chel, elected Canon.
1743. John White, A.M. appointed Treasurer.
1746. James Tunstall, D.D. appointed Treasurer.
1748. Thomas Burton, D.D. appointed Chancellor.
1749. Edward Jones, D.D. Cursal Prebendary, elec-
ted Canon.
George Holcombe, A.M. Cursal Prebendary,
elected Canon.
Thomas Pardo, D.D. appointed Chancellor.
1751. Thomas Williams, A.M. Prebendary of Tref-
lodan, elected Canon.

1753. John Morgan, B.D. appointed Precentor.
John Morgan, A.M. appointed Chancellor.
1762. Robert Twyford, A.M. appointed Treasurer.
1774. John Jekyll, LL.D. appointed Precentor.
1776. Phillip Cocks, A.M. appointed Treasurer.
Thomas Roger Du Quesne, A.M. appointed
Chancellor.
1777. Francis Wollaston, LL.B. appointed Precentor.
1780. William Holcombe, A.M. Cursal Prebendary,
elected Canon.
1787. Samuel Rogers, B.D. Golden Prebendary,
elected Canon.
1789. Richard Davies, A.M. Cursal Prebendary,
elected Canon.
1793. William Prolyn, A.M. appointed Chancellor.
1796. John Williams, LL.B. Cursal Prebendary,
elected Canon.
1797. Richard Raikes, A.M. appointed Treasurer,
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EXTRACTED FROM BROWNE WILLIS.

Some Account of the Archbishops, Bishops, Precentors, Chancellors, Treasurers, and Archdeacons of the See of Saint David's.

OUR British histories all report, that, on the first planting of Christianity in this island, there were established several Episcopal Sees, and that antiently three of them were Archbishopricks, who had respectively Suffragans under them: that of Wales is agreed to be at Caerleon on Usk in Monmouthshire, before the translation of it to Menevia by St. David, whose successors shewed so great a respect to his memory as to call the place by his name, which it yet retains; however, the Latin appellation still prevails, and the Bishops are to this day most commonly styled *Episcopi Menevenses*. Whether here were antiently Bishops of Menevia, before Saint David's time, I shall not take upon me to dispute; neither will the compass of my small history allow me to expatiate on this matter, the following catalogue being designed to be as brief as the subject will permit. However, we are informed, that Elveus, Menevensium Episcopus, baptised Saint David, and that he was nursed in a place called Vetus Rubus, in Welsh, Hennenemew, i. e. Vetus Menevia; and that Gistilianus, Episcopus Menevensis, was Saint David's uncle. The same author also acquaints us, that St. David

loved

loved the city of Menevia above all the monasteries of his diocese, because the Blessed Patrick, who had prophesied of his nativity, had founded it. This St. Patrick died anno 472, in the 111th year of his age, many years before Saint David governed this See. To give a short account of which I now proceed, referring the more curious to what is more particularly at large delivered in Godwin de Præsulibus, Leland's Collectanea, Wharton's Angl. Sacra, &c. from whence, and other authors, I shall extract what I conceive to be chiefly material; giving the reader to understand, that, before Saint David, Dubritius presided over Wales as Archbishop of Caerleon. Godwin fixes no time for Dubritius's coming in; but only says, that, waxing old, he resigned his See to St. David, a disciple of his, and dying November 14, 522, was buried in the isle of Bardsey, from whence his bones were translated to Llandaff, tho' elsewhere it is with more probability affirmed that he died 14 November 612. As to his successor, David, he was nobly descended, being son of Xantus a prince of Wales, and uncle to King Arthur; was a man very learned, eloquent, and of incredible austerity. Many miracles are said to be wrought by him. He governed this church, according to Godwin, 65 years, and died 1 March 642, being aged 146 years; or, as Leland says, 147 years; though other historians give a very different account of the time of his death, some placing it in the year 546, and others a little after the year 609. In some of these accounts we
are

are informed he became Bishop anno 519, which if true, and that he continued till after 609, he must have sat 90 years at least, instead of 65, which might agree with his great age: however, be that when it will, it is certain he removed the Archiepiscopal See hither from Caerleon, which place it seemeth he disliked on account of the large concourse of people, which tended to withdraw him from contemplation; whereunto that he might be more free, he made choice of this place, (notwithstanding its being situated in a very barren soil, being neither furnished with wood, watered with rivers, nor beautified with meadows, surrounded with rocks, and exposed to vehement winds and tempests.) Wherefore, from him it is that we must date the Archbishops of this See; and so I here begin my account.

Archbishops of Saint David's.

1. *DAVID*, Archbishop of Wales, translated the See hither. He occurs Archbishop, as Giraldus Cambrensis and John Tinmouth affirm, anno 609, and came in, according to Godwin, anno 577. If it be so, he must have been present at the coming in of Saint Augustine; at which time the seven suffragans of the metropolitan of Saint David's met the said Augustine and his associates, viz. the Bishop of Worcester (Wicciorum), Hereford, Llandaff, Llan-Elvy

Elvy (or St. Asaph), Llanbadern, (in Latin, *Paternensis*,) a place still so called near Aberistwith in Cardiganshire; *Marganensis*, which possibly might be Margam in Glamorganshire; tho' these two latter were probably soon after extinguished, and the two first were very early accounted English bishopricks. Concerning those which succeeded St. David in his metropolitan power here, our Chronicles have left us little save their names, which being wrote variously, I shall reconcile them as well as I can in relating their different appellations.

2. *Ceneanc*, or *Kenanc*, called also *Kinothus*, is said to have succeeded David, (who was buried in his cathedral-church here.) This *Kinothus* was first bishop of Lanpatern after him.

3. *Eliud*, who is also called *Teleiau*, a disciple of St. David, occurs bishop. If he be St. Teliau bishop of Llandaff, whom Godwin says was ever styled Archbishop of that place, we may suppose he resided at Llandaff, and that during his time Llandaff had the metropolitan power. After him our authors exhibit us this series :

4. *Ceneu*.

5. *Morwall*.

6. *Haernnen*, or *Haernnen*.

7. *Elwaed*.

8. *Gvnrnen*.

9. *Lendivord*. In his time the church of Saint David's was burnt by the West Saxons, anno 812;
Godwin

Godwin says anno 810, tho' I judge it was rather anno 712, in the reign of king Ina.

10. *Gorwyst*, or *Gorwysc*.
11. *Gorgan*, or *Gvgann*.
12. *Cledavn*, or *Eledanc*.
13. *Anian*, or *Amvian*.
14. *Elvoed*, or *Elodged*.
15. *Ethelman*, or *Ethelemvn*.
16. *Elanc*.
17. *Malscoed*, or *Mailscoit*, alias *Mailswid*.
18. *Sadornven*. He died anno 832.
19. *Catellus*.
20. *Sulhaithnay*.
21. *Novis*. He was made Archbishop anno 841, and died anno 863. (*Anglia Sacra*, part ii. p. 641.)
22. *Etwall*, or *Arthwall*.
23. *Asser*. He was a famous writer, and appointed to this See anno 905, or, as Wharton says, anno 909 : but Godwin says he died anno 906.
24. *Arthwael*, or *Idwalaun*.
25. *Sampson*. This Archbishop, by reason of a contagious sickness in his diocese, retiring to Dole in Bretagne, and taking his pall with him, his successors, either for want of that, or for some other occasion, as Godwin tells us, lost their title of Archbishop ; but notwithstanding this, all the Welsh Bishops, viz. Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor, received their consecration from them 'till Henry the First's time, when Bishop Bernard, a Norman, not chosen by the clergy of Wales, according to custom,
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but forced upon them by the King of England, who had filled almost the whole county of Pembroke with Flemmings, driving out its natives the Welsh by compulsion, yielded an extorted submission to the See of Canterbury, which is to this day exacted. This Sampson died at Dole, and was there buried, as Godwin mentions, tho' his relicks were afterwards translated to Middleton, Com. Dorset, where was a magnificent abbey, built by King Athelstan, and dedicated to his honour.

26. *Kucline, or Rueline.*

27. *Roderic, or Retherc.*

28. *Elguen, or Elguin.*

29. *Morbieu*; tho' this person is not in Godwin, who places

30. *Lunerd, or Lumnerd*, next after Elgwin. Leland tells us, in his *Collectanea*, vol. 1. p. 156, that Ethelredus, Archbishop of Canterbury, (who died anno 889,) consecrated this Bishop.

31. *Nergu.*

32. *Hubert*, whom Godwin also calls *Sulhidir*, or *Sulhidw*. This person I take to be the same with Luuert, whom Wharton, in his *Angl. Sacr.* vol. 2, p. 648, mentions to die anno 944, tho' Godwin says he died anno 942. His successor,

33. *Everus, or Enevris*, his death is put down by Godwin anno 944, but by Wharton anno 946.

34. *Morgeneu*. This man, as Godwin cites from Giraldus, is reported to have been the first Bishop of St. David's that presumed to eat flesh, which none
of

of them had done before; for which offence, he supposes he was murdered by pirates.

35. *Nathan*.

36. *Jevan*. He continued only one day. Leland calls him *Johannus*.

37. *Augustell*, or *Arwistal*.

38. *Urgeneu*, or *Morgeneu*. In his time, Saint David's was invaded by the Danes, anno 1000, and this bishop slain. (Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 2, p. 648.)

39. *Hernun*, or *Herbin*, alias *Ervin*. He died anno 1039.

40. *Tramerin*, or *Carmerin*. Godwin places his death in 1055.

41. *Joseph*, died anno 1061.

42. *Bleithud*, or *Bledud*. He died anno 1071, and was succeeded by,

43. *Sulghein*. He resigned anno 1076.

44. *Abraham*. He was slain anno 1078 by the Danes, who invaded this city. After which, by the entreaty of the people,

45. *Sulghein* reassumed his bishoprick, and died anno 1088, aged 75, as Wharton says. In his time this city was again spoiled, and St. David's shrine plundered.

46. *Rythmark* succeeded, and died about 1100.

47. *Wilfride*, or *Griffin*, died in 1115 or 1116.

48. *Bernard*, a Norman, chaplain to K. Henry I. succeeded; authors differ much about the time of his consecration, some placing it Sept. 19, 1115,

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and others in June or July. He quitted his archiepiscopal power to the See of Canterbury, and greatly wasted the revenues of his church. He died about the year 1148, or 1147, as it should rather seem by his successor,

49. *David Fitzgerald's* consecration, 14 Cal. Jan. 1147, who was promoted hither from the archdeaconry of Cardigan. Wharton places his coming into this bishoprick, and his successor's death, under the year 1149. He died 15 days before Whitsuntide, viz. about May 1176, and was succeeded by,

50. *Peter de Leia*, prior of Wenlock, who was consecrated at Canterbury by Gilbert bishop of London, 7 Id. November, 1176. His cathedral-church, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, having been ruined frequently by incursions of the Danes and other pirates, he pulled down anno 1110, and re-edified a-new, insomuch that he may be said to have built in great part the church that now standeth. (In his time, 4 Cal. May 1198, died Rhesus, son of Griffin, Prince of South-Wales, and was buried in this cathedral.) He continued bishop 22 years 8 months and 15 days, and died anno 1109, though the annals of Tewksbury place his death 16 July 1198. His successor was, anno 1196.

51. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a very learned man, and a great writer, who is said to have resigned it Nov. 10, 1203. Before his election hither, his first preferments were the archdeaconries of St. David's and Brecknock. He died aged above 70, and was
buried

buried in this cathedral. (I take the defaced monument in the South isle, marked No. 20 in the Ichnography, to have been his; and that the next to it, marked No. 21, was made for his predecessor Peter de Leia.) Godwin calls this bishop Silvester Giraldus, and says he was born of noble parentage near Tenby in Wales. An account of him and his writings may be seen in Bale and Leland de Scriptoribus.

52. *Geoffry de Henelawe*, prior of Lanthony, Com. Gloucester, was elected the same day his predecessor resigned, viz. Nov. 12, 1203. He was consecrated in the Octaves of St. Andrew the apostle, by Hubert archbishop of Canterbury, anno 1204, as Wharton tells us from the annals of St. David's, which say nothing of Giraldus, but speak of Geoffry's succeeding Peter, and that the See was vacant six years on account of a controversy at Rome; which seems very probable, for I find, notwithstanding the canons of St. David's twice elected Giraldus, alias Silvester, their archdeacon, for their bishop, yet he met with great opposition, because of his challenge of the primateship; and on that account was forced to give it over, as Leland says in his character of him among the writers afore-cited. Godwin places Giraldus Cambrensis after this Geoffry, and makes him to have continued bishop not a year, and to have died anno 1198: in which he is mistaken, for Geoffry (prior of Lanthony, predecessor to Giraldus, in his account,) did not die before 1214; in which year he was succeeded by

53. *Jorwerth*, or *Gervase*, abbot of Talley in Caermarthenshire, (though K. John intended to promote Hugh Foliot, archdeacon of Salop, to this See.) In his time the new tower of the church fell down suddenly into ruins, without hurting any body, in Nov. 1220, on the Monday before the Feast of St. Martin. During his government, anno 1225, he founded the Precentorship, and appropriated to his abbey of Talley, two benefices, viz. Mondeylo-vaur, and Langevadevaur, and was a great instrument in making peace between the Flemmings of Pembrokeshire, and Leoline, Prince of Wales, ten years after. He died, viz. anno 1229, and was buried in the cathedral, between the choir and altar; as was also his successor.

54. *Anselmus Crassus*, or *Legross*, as may be seen in p. 12. This Anselm was treasurer of Exeter, and kinsman to William Earl Marshall and Pembroke. He was consecrated in March 1230, and died anno 1248 of grief, as Matthew Paris says. In which year great part of St. David's church was thrown down by an earthquake, on the 11th Cal. March. He was succeeded by

55. *Thomas Wallensis*, a Welshman, archdeacon of Lincoln. Leland calls him Valence; but I suppose erroneously. (If his name was Valence, he probably was related to William de Valence earl of Pembroke, half brother to King Henry III.) He was nominated to this bishoprick (a miserable poor thing at that time,) anno 1247, for which he forsook other good preferments, and received consecra-
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tion hereunto 8 Cal. Aug. 1249; however, other accounts place it a year sooner. He and his predecessor Anselm gave to the vicars-choral two benefices. His death is placed July 11, 1255; but where buried my author informs me not, unless in his own cathedral, which is very likely; for, by some circumstances, the monument on the left hand, at the entrance of the choir under the rood-loft, may be adjudged to be his, as that opposite to it may of his successor.

56. *Richard de Karrev, or Carrew.* He was consecrated at Rome anno 1256. Three years after which, viz. anno 1259, he founded the office of Treasurer in his cathedral, and was in divers respects a good benefactor to his church, by making a new St. David's shrine. He died April 1, 1280, and was buried in his own cathedral, near the altar of the holy rood, on the south part. By this description of his tomb, I am satisfied that the statue next the choir door, on the left hand bishop Gower, described p. 5, must undoubtedly belong to him. Leland also informs us, that his body lay near the altar of the Crucifix.

57. *Thomas Beke, or Becke,* canon of St. David's, was elected 3 Nones of June, and confirmed the day before the Nones of July, and at length consecrated to this bishoprick, at Lincoln, the day before the Nones of October 1280. In the preceding year, viz. 1279, he (being then Archdeacon of Dorset), was constituted Treasurer of England. In the
year

year 1287, in the Octaves of St. Martin, he founded the Chancellorship, and built two colleges, one at Aberguilly in Caermarthenshire for twenty-two prebends, and one at Llandewy-brevy for thirteen prebends. In his time, anno 1284, November 26, King Edward the First, with his queen Elianor, came a pilgrimage to St. David's shrine, as several others of his predecessors, kings of England, had done. This bishop died April 14, 1293, and was succeeded by

58. *David Martyn*, another canon of St. David's, who was elected in June 1293, and had the temporalities restored to him October 11 following. He died March 9, 1327, at his manor of Llandewyo, and was buried in his own church, to which he had been a generous benefactor, in building St. Mary's chapel at the east end, called also Bishop Martyn's chapel, where one of the defaced monuments is yet remembered to be his.

59. *Henry Gower*, archdeacon of St. David's, bred up in Merton-college, Oxon, as Godwin tells us, was elected April 21, 1328, and had the temporalities restored to him 26 May following. Leland says that he was Chancellor of England, and that he built the great palace of the Bishops of St. David's at St. David's, and good part of the buildings at Lantfey, a manor of the See; and the castle at Swansea, on the site of his own land. He died in 1347, and was buried in the chapel of St. John in his own cathedral, which he had built for his sepulchre, under the rood-loft.

60. *John*

60. *John Thoresby*, chancellor of England, was consecrated 23d Sept. 1347; two years after which, viz. in 1349, he was translated to Worcester; and from thence, in three more, to the archbishoprick of York, in which cathedral he was buried.

61. *Reginald Brian*, *L.L.B.* canon of St. David's, received the spiritualities 15 Cal. Feb. 1349. He was, on his predecessor's translation to York, removed likewise to Worcester in 1352, where he was buried. In the See of St. David's, succeeded,

62. *Thomas Fastolf*, *L.L.D.* archdeacon of Wells, who received the spiritualities March 29, 1353, and the temporalities June the 4th following. By his will, dated June 9, 1361, and proved Cal. July following, he ordered his body to be buried on the right hand of the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in her chapel within his cathedral of St. David's; by which, I conclude the monument marked number 30 in the Ichnography, mentioned as a defaced monument, at the upper end of St. Mary's chapel, above bishop Martyn's, must undoubtedly have been his.

63. *Adam Houghton*, or *Hutton*, *L.L.D.* canon of St. David's, succeeded by papal provision, by a bull dated 11 Cal. Oct. (Sept. 20.) 1361. He died 13 Feb. 1388, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel in his own cathedral. He was, on Jan. 11, 1377, constituted Chancellor of England, which he quitted in the year 1379. During the time he governed this church, he built St. Mary's College near his cathedral of St. David's, and endowed it

it with 100*l.* per annum, appointing seven Fellows, and an house to each, whom he obliged, upon all Festivals and Sundays, to hear divine service at the cathedral. To this college, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was a great benefactor, insomuch that he is reckoned a joint-founder. This bishop also made certain statutes to be observed in his church of St. David's. After his death, the King nominated

64. *Richard Metford*; but his election was set aside by the Pope, who appointed

65. *John Gilbert*, bishop of Hereford, to this See, by his bull dated May 6, 1389. He died in the house of the bishop of Salisbury in London, July 28, 1397, and was, as I guess, buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, or White-Friars, which stood near the said bishop's house; to which order he formerly belonged. He was twice constituted Treasurer of England, viz. while he was bishop of Hereford, and again when of St. David's.

66. *Gvy Mone*, or *Mohvn*, keeper of the king's privy seal, treasurer of England, and treasurer of St. Paul's, London, received the spiritualities on the feast of St. Andrew, viz. November 30, 1397. He died 31st August 1407. He was rector of Bradwell Com. Essex, and Harrow Com. Middlesex, and prebendary of Cadington minor, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, before he obtained his greater preferments.

N.B. Mr. Le Neve says, the See was, after bishop John Gilbert's death, vacant four years, which I conceive

conceive a mistake; and that it was only four years before the Pope confirmed Guy Mone's election.

67. *Henry Chichley, L.L.D.* chancellor of Sarum, and rector of Bryngton, in his native county of Northampton, received the temporalities April 3, 9 Hen. IV. 1408, and the spiritualities August 26, 1408. He held for some time his other preferments with this bishoprick; for, on March 11, 1410, in Repingdon bishop of Lincoln's Register, I find John Morehouse, Priest, presented by William de Ferrers, Lord Groby, to the church of Bryngton, vacant by the resignation of Henry bishop of St. David's. In 1414 he was translated to the See of Canterbury. He was the most worthy prelate of his time; and his benefactions in founding All-Souls College, and other singular good works related in his life, written by Dr. Arthur Duck, &c. will deservedly eternize him. He lies buried at Canterbury, under a most magnificent monument, which in all probability he had erected in his lifetime.

68. *John Ketterich, or Cataricke*, (native of Cheshire,) archdeacon of Surrey, was consecrated 5 Cal. May 1414. On the first of February following, he was translated to Lichfield, and from thence to Exeter. He died at Avignon, going to the Pope to get his election to Exeter confirmed, and was there buried.

69. *Stephen Patrington, S.T.P.* a very learned man, the king's confessor, brought up at Oxford, and for fifteen years provincial of the Carmelites,

was consecrated 19th June 1415, at Maidstone. In December 1417, he was appointed Bishop of Chichester, but died before his removal was perfected, and was buried in the church of the Carmelites, or White-Friars, London. See an account of him in Leland de Scriptoribus, p. 429, 430.

70. *Benedict Nicholls*, bishop of Bangor, formerly rector of Staple-bridge com. Wilts, and Conyngton com. Hunt. was translated hither by the Pope's bull dated December 15, 1417. His will is dated June 4, 1433, and was proved 14th August following; so I suppose he died in July. He lies buried in this cathedral, but whereabouts I know not, except one of the defaced monuments at the upper end of the South aisle, marked in the Ichnography 26 or 28, be his.

71. *Thomas Rodeburne*, a man of great learning, especially in the mathematicks, chancellor of the University of Oxford, and warden of Merton College, (the gate-house of which he built,) archdeacon of Sudbury, (which he exchanged for the deanery of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, com. Stafford,) and canon of Sarum, succeeded to this bishoprick. He died anno 1442, 20 Hen. VI. but where buried I find not.

72. *William Lindwood, LL. D.* had the temporalities of this See, vacant by the death of Thomas the last bishop, restored to him August 14, 1442, 20 Hen. VI. He died 21st October 1446, and was buried in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. He wrote
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an eminent book of Provincial Constitutions made by the archbishops of Canterbury, from the time of Stephen Langton, unto Henry Chicheley; under whom he enjoyed the office of Official of the Court of Archers, which he held with the rectory of All-hallows, Bread-street, London.

73. *John Langton, LL. D.* canon of London, master of Pembroke-hall, and chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln in King's College Chapel in Cambridge, May 7, 1447, and died within fifteen days after consecration, and was buried, as I suppose, at Cambridge.

74. *John Delabere*, dean of Wells, successor to Bishop Radborne, in the prebendship of Husborne and Burbach, in the church of Sarum, and lord almoner to the king, was preferred hither by papal provision, 17 Cal. Oct. 1447. In the year 1443, he, being then S. T. P. was presented to St. Mary Abchurch rectory in London, but he soon quitted it. Leland says this Delabar, or Dawber, notwithstanding he was made Bishop of St. David's, never saw it, but committed the care of his bishoprick to one Griffin Nicholas, son to Richard Fitz-Thomas, a stout knight. What became of him, I find not. Mr. Le Neve supposes he resigned it, and mentions a pardon granted to him, dated Feb. 5, 1461, by K. Hen. VI. then in imprisonment under Edward IV. by which it should seem as if that king had him put out of his

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bishoprick,

bishoprick, or caused him to resign the same, and accept of a pension; in which he no doubt acquiesced.

75. *Robert Tolly, S. T. P.* a monk of St. Peter's Abbey in Gloucester, was preferred hither anno 1460, 39 Hen. VI. He obtained license to be consecrated out of the church of Canterbury, Aug. 28, 1460. However, K. Edw IV. coming to the crown, that prince never gave him possession of the temporalities, by the advice of Herbert, chief justice of Wales; he lived therefore on the spiritualities mostly at Trefdine, a manour of the Bishops of St. David's, about five miles from St. David's. He died anno 1481, as Mr. Le Neve informs us, though I conclude it was rather in the preceding year; and was buried (as appears by Mr. A. Wood, Collections,) at Tynbygh, or Tinby, com. Pembroke. During the time he belonged to Gloucester monastery, he became a generous benefactor thereto, by supervising the building of that most beautiful choir and high tower, as appears by two verses yet in being wrote over an arch of the tower at the top of the choir.

76. *Richard Martine*, chancellor of the Marches of Wales, archdeacon and prebendary of London, a great favourite of K. Edward the IVth's, and of the privy council to him, and ambassador into Spain, was consecrated July 1, 1482. He was an extraordinary benefactor to the town of Prestein, com. Radnor, (for which he got great privileges, and a market,) and to the choiristers of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where he was interred before the crucifix,

cifix, near the great north door, on the north side of the church.

77. *Thomas Langton*, LL. D. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, rector of All-hallows Lombard-street, and All-hallows Bread-street, London, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's, May 21, 1483; from whence he was removed anno 1485, to Salisbury, and thence, in 1493, to Winchester, and had been finally translated to Canterbury; but he died before his translation could be perfected, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, in a neat chapel which he had built. See an account of him in Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 295. Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 319, &c.

78. *Andrew* is put down as his successor, in Mr. Le Neve, who tells us, that Andrew, bishop of St. David's, was witness to a deed dated June 25, 1484; which is all he knows of him.

79. *Hugh Pavy*, an Oxford man, from a canon-residentiary of Sarum, and archdeacon of Wilts, (which he held in commendam with this bishoprick,) received the temporalities Sept. 19, 1485. Leland says he was born at Bedminstre near Bristol, com. Somerset, and was there buried. He impropriated Llanfanfrede church to the vicars-choral. He died anno 1496, and was succeeded by

80. *John Morgan*, alias *Yong*, LL. D. dean of Windsor, and of the college at Leicester, clerk of the king's hanaper, archdeacon of Caermarthen, and rector of the rich rectory of Hanslape, com. Bucks, (famous for its spire-steeple, the land-mark of all the country

country about, it being 206 feet in height, built temp. Hen. IV. by Thomas Knight, then rector.) He was preferred to this bishoprick, Dec. 5, 1496, having resigned Hanslope the month before; and died, as Godwin says, in the priory of Caermarthen, and was buried in his own cathedral near the pulpit, as may be seen p. 3. In his will, which Anthony á Wood says, in his *Athenæ Oxon*, (of which university Dr. Morgan was,) he has seen, he ordered a chapel to be made over his grave in the best manner it might be. Leland tells us, in his *Collect*. vol. 2, p. 324, that he appropriated to the choiristers of St. David's, Sylyen and Llanwonen.

81. *Robert Sherborne*, archdeacon of Bucks, and master of the hospital of St. Crosses, Winchester, (an account of whom, and his other preferments, see in A. Wood's *Athen. Oxon*, vol. 1, p. 574,) was consecrated to this See, and received the temporalities April 12, 1505, where he sat not three years before he was translated to Chichester, where he lies buried.

82. *Edward Vaughan*, LL. D. a Cambridge-man, (treasurer of Saint Paul's, London, rector of Saint Matthew's Friday-street, London, vicar of Islington,) possessed, at different times, of several prebends in that cathedral, was consecrated Bishop of Saint David's, by papal provision, dated June 13, 1509. He was a most public-spirited man, as Leland informs us, by building a good house near St. Paul's cathedral for the benefit of his successors, and distributing 500 merks to the poor in London in time of

of dearth. He also built the chapel of the Trinity in his church of St. David's, and St. Justinian's chapel, about a mile off St. David's, and repaired the castle of Landhadren, and built a chapel there. In his will, (which I have seen,) dated May 20, 1521, and proved January 28 following, he appoints his body to be buried within the cathedral-church of St. David's, and gives 20l. to the priory of St. John the Evangelist in Karmardyn, and 40 s. to the priory of St. John the Evangelist at Brecknock, and 40 s. to that of St. Thomas in Haverford-West, and 40 s. to a Priest to sing six years for him in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by him built, in his cathedral church of St. David's. In short, he was one of the greatest benefactors in adorning his cathedral church, as St. David's ever had, as may be concluded from the foregoing account, page 19, 20, 64. The embellishing the old arms painted on the roof, and putting up divers others, I take to be done entirely by his means.

83. *Richard Rawlins, S.T.P.* of Merton college, Oxon, was appointed to succeed him by papal provision dated 5 Ides March 1522. The preferments he held before he was translated hither, were, as A. Wood tells us, the sub-deanery of York, archdeaconry of Huntingdon and Cleveland, a canonry in the church of St. Paul's, and wardenship of Merton college, Oxon. He died 18th February 1535, and was the last bishop buried in this cathedral, and indeed the last person of almost any note, but whereabouts

abouts I cannot ascertain, except it should be under the east window at the upper end of the South aisle, and that the defaced monument, marked number 27, in the Ichnography, be his. During the time that he was bishop, Hen. VIII. converted the dissolved priory, or house of the Friar-preachers, (calling it by the name of the College of Christ Church,) at Brecknock, into a college, (and joined to it the College of Aberguilly,) appointing in this said new college, a precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and 20 prebendaries; out of which number, the Bishop to be always one, and preside over the rest as Dean, as he did at Aberguilly; which yet continues, though the statutes were new modelled in K. Charles the I.'s time. After his death,

84. *William Barlow*, abbot of Bustleham, or Bisham, com. Berks, (which he held in commendam with the bishoprick of St. Asaph,) was elected to this See, April 10, 1536. He sat here about 13 years, and was hence translated, first to Wells, and after to Chichester, where he lies buried. He was a married man, and remarkable for having five daughters, who were at length matched to five bishops; to provide for whom, he much impoverished this bishoprick; the very damage he did the episcopal palace of Saint David's, by uncovering the roof for the lucre of the lead, was so considerable, as shewn page 49, from an account taken in Queen Elizabeth's time, that twelve years revenue of the bishoprick would not then have sufficed to repair it as he found it.

. *Robert*

85. *Robert Farrar*, a married man, born at Hallifax in Yorkshire, and at the time of the dissolution of the prior of Nostell, in that his native county, (which he, being a promoter of the Reformation, readily yielded up into the king's hands, and obtained a salary of 100l. per annum,) succeeded by the interest of the Duke of Somerset to this See, and had the temporalities restored, July 1, 1548; of which he became a most miserable dilapidator, yielding up every thing to craving courtiers. But the fall of his patron, the Duke of Somerset, put a stop to his unworthy measures; and he was deservedly imprisoned even in Edward VI.'s reign, by Dr. Tho. Younge the precentor, (afterwards an exile in Germany for his religion,) and others his canons, for his dishonesty, &c. where he continued the remaining part of Edward VI.'s reign; and on Queen Mary's accession to the Crown, being adjudged an heretick, he was silenced and degraded, and having no friends to intercede for him, was sent into Wales, and being committed to the secular power, was burnt at Caermarthen, March, 30, 1555, as may be seen at large in Fox's Book of Martyrs, where are given no less than 56 articles exhibited against him, with his answers, though insufficient. Bishop Burnet, in his History of the Reformation, says he was a man too rash and indiscreet.

86. *Henry Morgan*, LL.D. prebendary of Saint Margaret's, Leicester, in the church of Lincoln, an Oxford man, was, soon after the deprivation of

Robert Farrar, March 20, 1553, elected Bishop, and received the temporalities April 23, 1554. On the coming of Queen Elizabeth to the crown, he was ejected, anno 1559, for being a devoted son of the Church of Rome; after which he retired to his relations at Wolvercot near Oxford, where he died in December or January that same year, and was buried. In the See of St. David's, succeeded,

87. *Thomas Young, LL.D.* formerly precentor of this church of St. David's; he was elected 6th December 1559, and received the temporalities 23d March following; on the 25th February 1560, he was translated to the archbishoprick of York, where he died and was buried.

88. *Richard Davies*, bishop of St. Asaph, was preferred to this See, May 21, 1561: he died in October 1581, anno ætat. 80, and was buried at Aberguilly in Caermarthenshire. He was a learned man, and one of the translators of the Bible. The first preferment I find him possessed of, was the vicarage of Burnham, (near Windsor,) com. Bucks, to which he was presented by King Edward VI. anno 1550; but in Queen Mary's reign he was forced to quit it, (as it seems, for being married.) However, on her death, he got possession of it again, and held it in commendam with his bishoprick of St. Asaph, till his translation hither, as appears by the registers of Lincoln, which inform us, "that on Oct. 8, 1551, " John Wright, A. M. was presented by Will. Tildesley,

“sley, to the vicarage of Burnham, vacant by the
“resignation of Richard lord bishop of St. David’s.”

89. *Marmaduke Middleton*, bishop of Waterford in Ireland, (to which See he had been preferred, anno 1579, from the rectory of Kildare in that kingdom,) was translated hither, and confirmed Dec. 6, 1582; eight years after which, viz. anno 1590, he was deprived, and in about two years time he died on Nov. 30, 1592. Our histories are silent concerning the reasons of his deprivation, tho’ doubtless it was for some very extraordinary crimes and misdemeanors, as we may judge by the rigour of the sentence, which was executed before the high commissioners at Lambeth-house, not only by reading it *in scriptis*, but also by a formal degrading him of his episcopal robes and priestly vestments. Heylin tells us, “that he had refused to answer to his accusations upon oath, but claimed to do it upon honour, “as a peer of the realm; which case being brought “to the house of lords, he was ordered to do it upon “oath.” By the best information I can learn, the occasion of this censure was some simoniacal practices he had been guilty of, together with a notorious abuse of a charity. He is also charged as if he had a design to alienate some lands of the bishoprick, and settle them on his son Richard, whom he made archdeacon of Cardigan.

90. *Anthony Rudd, D.D.* a Yorkshire-man born, and some time Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was promoted hither March the 8th 1593. He re-

ceived consecration at Lambeth, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Bishops of Rochester and Worcester, on June 9, 1594. He died, March 7, 1614, and was buried in Slangathan church, com. Caermarthen; in which parish he had purchased a good estate, and built an handsome seat, (which continued in his family for some generations, and was but very lately sold by Sir Rice Rudd, baronet, descended from him in a direct line.)

91. *Richard Milbourne, D.D.* (of Queen's College in Cambridge, made dean of Rochester anno 1611,) was elected April 20, 1615, and consecrated at Lambeth by the Archbishop, in the presence of the Bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, and Lichfield, July 9, 1615. He procured licence from the Archbishop to demolish the castle of Llanhadew, com. Pembroke, and the hall, chapel, cellar, and bakehouse at the palace of St. David's. The licence is dated Feb. 10, 1616, but I suppose it was not put in execution at St. David's, and that he, aiming at being translated to a better bishoprick, neglected it; tho' he did not succeed herein, till June 1621, when he was removed to Carlisle; and the most primitive, learned, pious, charitable, and public-spirited person of the age.

92. *William Laud, D.D.* was constituted Bishop in his place, being nominated hereunto by the king, on June 29, 1621, and consecrated Nov. 18. following by the Bishops of London, Worcester, Oxford, Ely, and Llandaff. Before his election to this See, he

he had enjoyed several ecclesiastical preferments and dignities, as the vicarage of Stamford com. Northampton, North-Kilwarth com. Leicester; which he exchanged for West-Tilbury, com. Essex; Cuckstone and Norton, com. Kent; Istock, com. Leicester; the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and prebendary of Bukden in the the church of Lincoln; the deanery of Gloucester, and the rectory of Creek, com. Northampton, (the patronage of which belongs to St. John's college in Oxford.) During the time that he sat here, he re-edified the chapel at Aberguilly, and, in memory of his college of St. John Baptist in Oxford, (of which he had been president,) dedicated it to that Saint. He likewise repaired the episcopal palace at Aberguilly, and had done several other benefactions; but he was in about five years time removed to Wells, and from thence soon after to London, and lastly to Canterbury. To give an account of this incomparable Prelate, would require a volume; however, his life being wrote in folio by Dr. Peter Heylin, (who justly styles him our English Cyprian,) and also the history of his life and troubles drawn up by himself during his imprisonment in the Tower of London, being published by that excellent antiquary, Mr. Wharton, in another folio; I need only refer thereto, and to our histories in general, particularly to the Lord Clarendon, who gives us a large character of his burning zeal for the honour and good of the Church, and also of his courage and integrity in all his actions;

tions; which being misconstrued by the iniquity of the times, and the puritanical or presbyterian faction prevailing, he was, after four years imprisonment, beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 10, 1644, and his body buried in the neighbouring church of All-hallows, Barking, with this inscription, as 'tis said, engraven on a brass plate, and fastened on his coffin;

In hac cistula conduntur exuviae
 Gulielmi Laud Archiepiscopi
 Cantuariensis, qui securi percussus
 Immortalitatem adiit die decimo
 Januarii anno Domini 1644-5, ætatis
 Autem suæ 72. Archiep. 11.

Qui sui in extremis fortunam expectat utramque
 Nemo magis fœlix, & magè nemo miser.
 Jam positum inveni fluctuantia Secla valete,
 Ludite nunc alios pax erit alta mihi:
 Memoriam Domini sui in æternum honorandi posuit,
 Guil. Dell. Servus mœstissimus.

Whence it was removed to St. John's college chapel, in 1663, and there deposited on July 24, near the high altar, in a little vault of brick, near unto his successor at London and Canterbury, Archbishop Juxon, lately deceased, who had been there buried the 9th of the said month. That I have been thus long in treating of this most reverend prelate somewhat beside my history, I hope I may be excused; I could not but conceive that his having been Bishop here may be deemed an honour to St. David's. The great example of whose virtue (as several authors remark,)

remark,) shall continue always not only in the minds of men, but in the annals of succeeding ages, with renown and fame; and since his prejudiced enemy could not but confess of him, in his life-time, that let him die when he would, St. Paul's cathedral would be his monument, and his book against (Popery, which he wrote against the jesuit,) Fisher, his epitaph; allowance may undoubtedly be given to one who is an admirer of his character, to enlarge thereon so long after his death.

93. *Theophilus Field*, of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, (born in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London,) was translated from the See of Llandaff, and elected Bishop here July 12, 1627; where he sat 'till his translation to Hereford, anno 1635; and dying there the next year, was buried in that cathedral. In a book printed in quarto, anno 1654, intitled, *Cabala London*, we are told, that, not contented with his condition of being Bishop of St. David's, he wrote, very soon after his promotion, a very mean letter to the Duke of Buckingham, "desiring, by his means, to be translated to another bishoprick, either Ely or Wells; and, in that case, promised to end his life in writing an history of his good deeds." In another letter afterwards, wrote to Court, the same author tells us he desired Hereford, then void, "alleging his poverty, his wife and six children."

94. *Roger Mainwaring*, S. T. P. (an Oxford-man, born at Stretton in Shropshire, rector of St. Giles in the

the Fields com. Middlesex, and Stansted Rivers com. Essex, made, anno 1633, dean of Worcester) was consecrated bishop of this See, Feb. 28, 1635, by the Archbishop, in the presence of the Bishops of London, Ely, Hereford, and Llandaff. Upon July the 9th, anno 1637, the King commanded him, “ that neither he or his successors should renew the “ leases of the rectories of Kerry and Glascombe, “ now ready to expire, but hold them in demesne.” After the rebellion broke out, this Bishop was imprisoned and lost all his preferments, and persecuted from place to place; under which troubles he had nothing but a small temporal estate left to support him. He died at Caermarthen, after he had endured many miseries, July 1, 1653, and was buried in the collegiate church of Brecknock. See an account of his life and death in Lloyd’s memoirs, p. 270, &c. Which author having omitted his epitaph, or rather given us one which does not belong to him, I here exhibit the true one, which is as follows :

Depositum Venerabile

Reverendissimi & Doctissimi Præsulis Rogeri Manwaring, S. T. P. Illustri inter Cestrenses Familia oriundi, Carolo Primo a Sacris Domesticis, (cujus Gratia Decanus claruit Wigorniensis ; deinde Episcopus Menevensis : qui sua Innocentia & Fidelitate invictissima Honore & Meritis Regiæ Causæ munitus, Rebelli & Sacrilegio Senatui se strenuè opposuit ; tandem vero Dolore et Fanaticâ barbariâ confessus (Rege optimo truncato, & Ecclesiâ Orthodoxâ vel diruta vel Enthusiasmo desecratâ,) lubens cessit Silentio Sepulchri ; Maluit enim hinc sub Altari cum Sanctis omnibus lætam Resurrectionem expectare, quam Belli intestini Tumultus, & Furores Perduellium ulterius pati : Flam-

mis

mis hiscē Civilibus Marturium (licet incruentum) subiit, & ad Carolum Martyrum (Dominum suum charissimum) Animam piam et constantem Corpori demum glorificando misit prænuntiam, Anno Salutis humanæ 1658, July 1^{mo}.

Ætatis 63^o, Episcopatus 18^o.

After his death, the See continued vacant about seven years, 'till the election of

95. *William Lucy*, on October 11, 1660, who was confirmed by the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Winchester, and Lincoln, Nov. 18, 1660. He died Oct. 4, 1677, in the 86th year of his age, and was buried near his predecessor, Bishop Mainwaring, in the collegiate church of Brecknock; where is a monument erected for him, fixed against the wall over his grave, containing his effigies to the middle, in an episcopal habit, with this inscription in golden letters on a black marble:

M. S.

Vigilantissimi Presulis

GULIELMI LUCY,

Qui

Veteri Natalium Profapia Morum Candore miro, Ingenii Accumine perspicaci, Literaturæ reconditoris Claritate, Integritate Vitæ Spectabili, Virtutis Omnigenæ Præsidio adamussim ornatus; & ad Gradus Episcopalis Apicem feliciter evectus, Voce præsidebat & Exemplo, Meritis & Pietate, Sacra Insula dignissimus, æquam servavit in utraque Sorte Mentem adversis, fulvi probatus instar Auri: Non fractus unquam fuit, nec elatus prosperis; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ fulgebat sidus lucidum Verbi Divini, (dum res tulit,) Concionator assiduus Veritatis, & Orthodoxiæ Vindex acerrimus, Schismatis & Hæresium Avertuntor strenuus, Ordinis Hierarchici Decus & Propugnaculum; & Sedis Menevensis, per Annos Octodecim,

Y

Ingens

Ingens Ornamentum,
 Satur Dierum, et maturus Cœlo,
 Huic Mundo placidè nec invitus valedixit,
 Octobris Die Quarto,
 Anno Ætatis 86^o,
 MDCLXXVII.

96. *William Thomas, S. T. P.* (of Jesus College Oxon, and vicar of Penbryn in the time of the rebellion, and on the happy restoration made precentor of St. David's, and rector of Lenheder com. Pembroke, and at length dean of Worcester,) was nominated Bishop Nov. 19, 1677, and confirmed by the Chapter of Canterbury, on the vacancy of that See; after which, on January 27 following, he was consecrated with William Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury, by the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Peterborough, Rochester, Ely, Exeter, Bristol, and Lincoln; at which time, liberty was given him to keep his deanery in commendam with this bishoprick. In the year 1683, he was translated to Worcester, where he died anno 1689, and was buried in that cathedral, in the north-east corner of the cloister, near the foot of the choir-steps, as may be seen in A. Wood, who gives us his epitaph; which being lately renewed, and somewhat different from that already given, I here subjoin:

Pone hunc Parietem
 Ad Pedes hujusce Ostij,
 Sepeliri placuit.

Eximie

Eximiae Humilitatis Episcopo,
Ne Memoria tanti Patris Oblivioni detur,
Epitaphium,
Quod pro Modestia sua inscribi jussit,
Et quod Ambulantium pedibus pene attritum est,
Hic instaurari curavit,
Gulielmus Thomas, de Hackney, Generosus,
Filius ejus minimus.

Depositum Gulielmi Thomas, S. T. P.
Olim Decani Wigorniensis indigni
Postea Episc. Menevensis indignioris,
Tandem Episcopi Wigorniensis indignissimi,
Meritis tamen Christi ad Vitam æternam Resurrectionis
Candidati,
Sanctissimus & Doctissimus Præsul;
Pietatis erga Deum
Fidelitatis erga Principem
Charitatis erga Proximos
Illustre Exemplum.
Expiravit Anno Redemptionis MDCLXXXIX,
Ætatis LXXVI, (Junij 25.)

97. *Laurance Womack, S.T.P.* (archdeacon of Suffolk, canon of Hereford and Ely, rector of the churches of Horningsworth and Roxford com. Suffolk,) was consecrated Nov. 11, 1683. He died March 12, 1685, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Margaret's church, Westminster; in which church is erected, against a pillar near the organ-loft, at the west end, a small compartment, with this inscription in memory of him :

Hic juxta reconditur quod mortale fuit Reverendi in Christo Patris
Laurentii Womack, Epis. Menevensis; qui post multorum annorum
Operam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ egregiè navatam, Infulam Coronâ Immor-
talitatis commutavit, Martii xii, 1685, Ætatis 78.

Necnon Filix suæ unicæ Annæ, quæ 3 Octobris, preced. ad Anima-
rum Virginum Consortium (quovis Conjugio præstantius) 19 Annorum
Virgo, hinc evocata est.

98. *John Lloyd, S.T.P.* (a Caermarthenshire-man
born, treasurer of Llandaff, and principal of Jesus
College, Oxon,) was consecrated October 17, 1686;
after which, retiring to Oxford in a dropsical condi-
tion, he died there, in Jesus College, on the 13th of
February following; whereupon his body was buried
in that college chapel, near to the grave of Sir Lionel
Jenkins, whom he succeeded in the government of
that college as principal, with this inscription on his
monument, being a white marble compartment,
erected against the north wall:

P. M.

Venerabilis viri Domini Domini Johannis Lloyd,

S. T. P. Episcopi Menevensis.

Quem in Argo Maredunensi generosa Familia natum

Oxonium spe non inani excepit

Mertonensis primùm Collegii

Mox hujus Alumnum.

Suffragante bono hujus Loci Genio

Socius brevi Principalis postea electus est

Per tredecem præfecturæ suæ annos

Creditam sibi Provinciam ornavit plurimum.

Tum re sua,

Tum

Tum æquissima gubernandi ratione
 Benefactorum etiam alto inter primos se inserturus
 Si per fata licuisset,
 Vice Cancellariatum in hac Academia,
 Dum per tres annos summos Togatorum Gratulatione obiret
 Virtutes tum Scientiæ tum Pietatis omnes ;
 Ipse semper religiose coluit,
 Et ab aliis excolendas
 Serio curavit.
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ & Academiæ Propugnator acerrimus,
 Oblatum denuò Episcopatum non ambienti
 Invitus accepit intempestivè nimis reliquit,
 Meneviæ quippe renuntiatus Præsul
 Cœlesti tantum prælusit Hierarchiæ.
 Quo illum citra unius Anni Curriculum Mors transtulit.

Feb. 12 Anno { Salutis, 1686.
 { Ætatis suæ 48.

99. *Thomas Watson, D. D.* (fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Borough Green in that county,) was consecrate June 26, 1687, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. On Aug. 3, 1699, he was, for pretended charges of simony, deprived, having been all the time he sat here much maligned, and, not long after his election, intolerably affronted and insulted by the rabble. He is still living, and being an opulent man, has disbursed several sums in charity, and on the public, as may be seen in a book intituled *A Large Summary View of the Articles exhibited against him, and the Proofs made thereon*, printed in the year 1702, in a voluminous quarto; which author would have the world

to

to believe, that this Bishop suffered on account of attempting to oblige his canons of St. David's, and other his clergy, to residence; and that, had he continued here, he would have expended a great deal for the good of his church. He instances in some of his charities, viz. in his laying out above 600l. in repairing the decayed episcopal palace at Aberguilly, and house at Brecknock; and of his having given as much to his college at St. John's at Cambridge, to buy livings, 400l. for a charity at Hull, and laid out above 500l. in building and repairing his parsonage-house and church in Cambridgeshire; into which county, as I am informed, he is retired, and their lives on his fortune.

100. *George Bvll, S. T. B.* (born in the city of Wells, and educated in Exeter College, Oxford,) was, after a vacancy of five years and eight months, elected March 23, 1704, and consecrated April 25, 1705. He died at Abermarly in Caermarthenshire, February 17, 1709, and was buried in the collegiate church at Brecknock, between Bishop Mainwaring and Bishop Lucy aforesiad, with this inscription on a plain stone laid over him :

HERE LYETH THE RIGHT REVEREND
FATHER IN GOD, DR. GEORGE BVLL,
LATE BISHOP OF THIS DIOCESS, WHO
WAS EXCELLENTLY LEARNED, PIOUS,
AND CHARITABLE, AND WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE, FEBR. 17, 1709, AGED 75.

This

This eminent Prelate was, before his promotion hither, possessed of a prebendaryship in the church of Gloucester, and the archdeaconry of Llandaff; both which he resigned to his two sons. The first preferments he enjoyed were all in Gloucestershire, viz. St. George's near Bristol, Siddington, St. Mary's, and St. Peter's near Cirencester; but these he quitted on his being presented to Avening-rectory in that county, which he held in commendam with his bishoprick. Concerning the character of this learned Bishop, who was as great a divine as our church has in this age produced, I need not enlarge, it being drawn up by the best of men and Christians, the most incomparable Robert Nelson, Esq. who has obliged the world by the publishing an account of his life and writings.

101. *Philip Bisse, S.T.P.* fellow of New College in Oxford, was consecrated November 19, 1710, and on February 16, 1712, removed to Hereford, and herein succeeded by the present most worthy bishop. He died September 6, 1721, aged 55.

102. *Adam Ottley, S.T.P.* formerly fellow of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, rector of the two portions of Pontesbury near the town of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford; and also of Conde near the same town, in the diocese of Lichfield; canon-residentiary and archdeacon of Salop, in the church of Hereford aforesaid, who was elected to this See February 28, and consecrated March 15, 1712; and at length, July 29, 1713, installed in person at St. David's; to
whose

whose friendly assistance, and generous encouragement, may in a great measure be attributed my proceeding in this undertaking; which I never could have so well completed, without his Lordship's condescension in supplying me with several extracts of records made use of in the following catalogue, which he most readily obliged me in: wherefore I beg leave to return all possible acknowledgement, and hope, that other persons, to whom the publication of this work is acceptable, will do so too.

Precentors of St. David's.

THE precentorship was, as may be collected from an old Statute-book of St. David's, founded anno 1224, (or rather, as the *Annales Menevensis* in *Angl. Sacr.* vol. 2. p. 650, inform us, anno 1225,) by Bishop Gervase, alias Jorwerth, called in Welsh *Yerworth*, which is still a common christian name in these parts.

The person enjoying this dignity takes place as the Dean does in other cathedrals, and has accordingly his seat in convocations, &c. and subscribes in Chapter next after the bishop, (who is properly dean, and has a stall assigned him on the right hand, at the entrance into the choir, opposite to which is the precentor's seat.) Touching those who have enjoyed this office, I have only as yet discovered 24; the first of which is,

1. *Philip*: he occurs in the time of Bishop Anselm,
(successor

(successor to Bishop Jowerth the founder,) who was made Bishop anno 1230, and was probably the first; next after him, I meet with

2. *Richard*, subscribing by this title anno 1259 and 1263, in the time of Bishop Ric. Karreu, as does

3. *John Swynese*, anno 1217.

4. *Thomas Barry*, Precentor of St. David's, was witness to a deed anno 1300; after him, anno 1328,

5. *Richard de Sesselwyke* occurs; he was elected to this office by Bishop Gower.

6. *David Barret* held this place anno 1354; as did

7. *Adam Hoton*, or *Houghton*, 7 Cal. Jan. 1339. He was afterwards advanced to the bishoprick of St. David's, anno 1361, (where see more of him :) however he resigned it before his promotion, for

8. *David Ley*, who occurs Precentor anno 1352 and 1361, in which last year he was nominated one of the executors of Bishop Fastolf's will.

9. *John Nook*, Precentor, was, in the vacancy of this bishoprick, appointed official 3d August 1397, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He held this office anno 1401, as appears by the deeds of this church; as did

10. *Thomas Woolaston*, anno 1414 and 1418: who succeeded him, I know not, for I find no more before

11. *John Howel*, who subscribed by this title at a Chapter held at St. David's 30th July 1493, and again 15th April 1501. The next I meet with is

12. *Thomas Lloyd*. This person, being then LL.B. was admitted, anno 1510, Fellow of All-Souls College

Oxford ; and about the year 1523, was Precentor of this cathedral ; by which title he subscribed to the King's supremacy, with the rest of the Chapter, 18th July 1534. He died about the year 1547, as I judge by an inventory of his goods then taken ; and was succeeded by

13. *Thomas Young*, a Pembroke-shire-man, (Principal of Broadgate Hall, Oxford, now Pembroke College,) who being much scandalized at the unworthy actions of Robert Ferrar, lately made Bishop of this See, did, with the Chancellor Rowland Meyrick, (afterwards Bishop of Bangor, temp. Eliz.) and other the canons of St. David's, draw up articles against him ; which being proved before the King's commissioners, anno 1549, the said Bishop was imprisoned. On Queen Mary's coming to the Crown, anno 1553, he fled out of England for his religion, and remained in an obscure condition till Queen Elizabeth's time ; when, returning home, he was, anno 1559, nominated Bishop of this See ; and from hence, the next year, translated to York, where he died 6th June 1566.

14. *Morgan Phillips*, B.D. Fellow of Oriel College Oxon, was by Queen Mary made Precentor of this church anno 1553, of which he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth anno 1559. See an account of his life in Anthony à Wood afore cited, who tells us, that he died in exile at Douay in Louvain, about the year 1577, losing all his preferments in England for conscience sake.

15. *Thomas Huett* occurs Precentor anno 1562,
and

and continued so in the year 1588; when he was first collated I know not, but I presume it was soon after Morgan Phillips's resignation; and that he was succeeded by

16. *Roger Gyfforde*, who subscribed by this title at a Chapter holden at St. David's, 8th March 1593: after him, without any date or year,

17. *Hugh Price* is styled Precentor in Mr. Le Neve's catalogue: but this, I guess, is a mistake, for Hugh ap Rice, who was treasurer of this church about twenty years before.

18. *Richard Milbourne, S.T.P.* was, from this dignity, elected Bishop of St. David's 20th April 1615; whereupon

19. *William Hinton, S.T.P.* was collated the same day, viz. 20th April 1615; on whose death, this preferment being vacant, on 21st June 1631, it was conferred upon

20. *Griffin Higgs, S.T.B.* rector of Cliff in Kent; and he was collated hereunto the same day, by the gift of Archbishop Laud, by whose interest he became also Dean of Litchfield, anno 1638; both which preferments he held till he was ejected out of them for his loyalty in the great rebellion, in which he was a considerable sufferer by sequestrations, &c.: so that, retiring to the place of his nativity, viz. South Stoke, co. Oxon, he spent the remainder of his life in great retiredness; and having given all his substance (he being a single man) to charitable uses, viz. 600*l.* to found a school at South-Stoke, and 100*l.*

to buy lands for the maintenance of the poor of that town, &c. he surrendered up his pious soul to God, 16th Dec. 1659, and was buried in the chancel of South-Stoke, (alias Abbat's-Stoke,) aforesaid, with this inscription on a tablet fixed against the wall :

“ Hic jacet

“ Griffinus Higgs, Filius secundo-genitus Griffini Higgs, et
 “ Saræ Paine Roberti Paine de Caversham in agro Oxoniensi.
 “ Baptizatus erat apud Stochium Abbatis in eodem comitatu,
 “ in Festo Sanctum Simonis & Judæ, Anno Salutis Humanæ
 “ reparatæ 1589. Avum Paternum habuit Nicholaum Higgs,
 “ è Familiâ non ignobili Higgesianâ apud Glocestrionenses
 “ oriundum.”

‘ Aviam vero Mariam Barton, Filiam Griffini Bar-
 ‘ ton, qui Avunculum suum Gualterum è Webleio
 ‘ Provinciæ Herefordensis, Oppido usque ad Sto-
 ‘ chium Abbatis secutus, ibi sedemposuit & propa-
 ‘ ginem reliquit. Locupletem juxta ac numerosam
 ‘ Griffinus iste, postquam prima Grammaticæ Rudi-
 ‘ menta ruri Logices, vero ac Philosophiæ Oxonii in
 ‘ Collegio, D. J. Baptistæ sub præsidio Doctoris Til-
 ‘ sleii, hauserat in celeberrimam Collegis Mertonen-
 ‘ sis Societatem anno 1611 ascitus est, & anno
 ‘ 1622 Academiæ Procurator renunciatus. Deinde
 ‘ ab Augustissimo Rege Carolo Hagæ Comitæ, anno
 ‘ 1627, missus est, ut clarissimæ Sorori suæ Eliza-
 ‘ bethæ Reginæ Bohemiæ Aulicus esset Ecclesiastes;
 ‘ eoque munere per duodecim plus minus annos solus
 ‘ feliciter functus esset : Et Lugduni Batavorum post
 ‘ exercitia publicè, ne indignè præstita sub auspiciis
 ‘ clarissimi

‘ clarissimi viri Andreae Riveti Theologiæ Doctor,
 ‘ Creatus, tum demum in Angliam per eundem Caro-
 ‘ lum Regem Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi monente
 ‘ vocatus est; ubi ad Ecclesiæ Clivensis in Cantio
 ‘ prope Dorobrevium Rectoriam, Menevensis apud
 ‘ Demetas præcentoriam et Lichfeldensis decanatum
 ‘ promotus, optimoque Regi Carolo à sacris Eccle-
 ‘ siam illam Lichfeldensem summa elegantia ac ni-
 ‘ tore ornavit; postea vero bello flagrantissimo, &
 ‘ plusquam civili per totam Angliam grassante, &
 ‘ Regiis quibus non expugnanda fide adhæserat,
 ‘ victis partibus omnibus ecclesiasticis exutus digni-
 ‘ tatibus, fidelitatis suæ pœnas luit. Mundo vero
 ‘ præ conscientia insuper habito honorum, juxta ac
 ‘ annorum pleni Stochium Abbatis, quippe natale
 ‘ solum secessit, ut ibi Deo & Litteris vacaret. Et
 ‘ quum quod reliquum erat fortunarum partim in
 ‘ fratrum et sororum, partim in æternos Stochien-
 ‘ sium pauperum & Mertonensium ac Johannensium
 ‘ Oxonii studiosorum usus erogaverat, post 7^o anno-
 ‘ rum cœlibatum, corporis exuvias ultro Terræ Ma-
 ‘ tri, animamque pientissime Deo in Christi Patri
 ‘ reddidit.

‘ [Obiit Dec. 16, 1659.]’

21. *William Thomas*, on the happy restoration, was
 installed Precentor 28th August 1666. In the year
 1665, he was made Dean of Worcester; and in 1677,
 Bishop of this See, and at length, of Worcester.
 During the time he sat bishop here, he kept his
 deanery

deanery of Worcester in commendam, and, as I judge, held this precentorship with his deanery; though, according to Mr. Le Neve, he resigned it anno 1670, when

22. *John Ellis, S. T. P.* of Wadham College, Oxon, was installed 17th April 1670. He died anno 1693, and was buried in St. Chad's church in the town of Shrewsbury, with this Epitaph:

H. S. E.

Johannes Ellis, S. T. P.

Ex antiquo stemmate Elliseorum de Ystymlllyn,
In comitatu Caërnarvon oriundus.

Ecclesiæ	{	Cathedralis	{	Menevensis Precentor.	
				Asaphensis Cancellarius.	
	{	Parochialis	{	S. Dyfnani in insula Monæ	} Rector.
				Llanvawr juxta Bala	

Uxorem duxit Catharinam Williams de Bodlew in insula prædicta:
Ex qua quatuor suscepit Liberos,

Filios	{	Thomam	{	Margaretam	} Filias.
		&		&	
	{	Johannem.	{	Catherinam,	

Obiit, Vir pius et prudens,
Idibus Octobris, A. D. MDCXCIII.

Ætatis LV.

23. *Charles Price, A. M.* a Cardiganshire-man born, was installed 28th March 1693; of whom I shall

shall say nothing, since his character is so amply given on his monumental inscription in the collegiate church of Brecknock, which take as follows :

M. S.

Siste gradum parumper Viator,
 Moram brevem Compenses
 Hinc Exemplo ductus,
 Cursum accelerare Christianum ;
 Hic situs est Vir vere Reverendus
 Carolus Pryse,
 De Rhandyr in Argo Ceretisensi
 Artium Magister
 Ingenuarum, et Cœlestium ;
 Stirpis illius Antiquæ, et Inclitæ,
 Domini Richardi Pryse de Gogerthan Baronetti,
 Ramus non Degener :
 Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Menevensis
 Precentor vere Davidicus ;
 Collegiatæ hujus Ecclesiæ
 Canonicus vere Orthodoxus ;
 Ecclesiarum de Newport, & White Church
 Rector vigilantissimus :
 De tantis meritis honoribus raptus,
 At in majores ascitus,
 Nec immaturè, quia Cœlo maturus,
 Scias duplicè contendisse vigore,
 Qui medius Ævi
 Metam attigit Supremam
 Palmamque præripuit Gloriosam :
 Obiit
 Novembris Die vicesimo primo
 Anno { Domini 1696.
 Ætatis 35.

He

He was succeeded by

24. *Hugh Powell, A. M.* the present worthy Precentor, and Rector of Llansanfrayed, com. Brecknock, installed 20th May 1697; who has been a generous benefactor, by making a very neat house at St. David's for himself and successors precentors of St. David's, which is by far the best house in the town.

Chancellors of St. David's.

THIS dignity was founded anno 1287, in the octaves of St. Martin, (viz. Nov. 18,) by Bishop Thomas Beck, who, as appears by the following record, founded other offices in this cathedral:

‘ Considerans etiam dictus Thomas unitatem
 ‘ ecclesiæ in personarum multitudine; et quod
 ‘ ubi est multitudo in domo Domini plures oporteat ministrare, ac in ecclesia Menevensi, messis
 ‘ sit multa & operarii pauci sunt inventi, qui in
 ‘ officiis superioribus Domino in sua ecclesia ministrarent, & tota ecclesiæ sollicitudo per tempora
 ‘ retroacta ad episcopum pertinebat; quod perpendens pie recordationis Gervasius Menevensis episcopus præcentorem perpetuum, ad episcopi juvenem & ipsius exonerationem in eadem ecclesia
 ‘ ordinavit: Idem etiam advertens bonæ memoriæ
 ‘ Ricardus ejusdem ecclesiæ episcopus præfecit thesaurarium

‘ saurarium in eadem: ut sicut adversa membra in
 ‘ diversis officiis possint, commodius Domino in
 ‘ sua ecclesia ministrare; sui succedens præfatus
 ‘ Thomas ad honorem Dei, & augmentum obsequii
 ‘ divini cancellarium, subdecanum & succentorem, in
 ‘ eadem ecclesia ordinavit.’

As to the Subdecanus and Succentor, I take the first to be the vicar, who is now styled the bishop's vicar; and the other, viz. the succentor, to have been appointed subordinate to the precentor or chanter, as the first was to the bishop. Both of these have at this day stalls in the cathedral, with their respective titles over them.

1. *Thomas de Gurnay* was appointed first Chancellor of St. David's, anno 1287. The next I find, is,

2. *John Game*, who occurs by this title anno 1332. He was succeeded, in or about the year 1334, by

3. *John Francoys*, to whom

4. *David Bareith*, or *Baret*, probably succeeded, anno 1339. I take this person to have been formerly precentor, and that he quitted it to Adam Houghton, canon of St. David's, anno 1339, to be removed hither. He held this place in the year 1348, and probably a considerable time afterwards; for I meet with no more before

5. *John David*, and that not till the year 1401; at which time he willed, by deed dated December 10,

to John Noke, precentor, and the canons of this church, several pieces of plate for their use.

6. *John Talley* is the next I have as yet discovered; he enjoyed this office anno 1493 and 1501. His successor,

7. *John Foulke, LL.D.* is the first in Mr. Le Neve's catalogue; and the only mention he makes of him is, that he died possessed of it, October 17th, anno 1509.

8. *William Stradling* subscribed to the King's supremacy by this title 18th July anno 1534, as already mentioned among the precentors; where it is also noted, that

9. *Rowland Meyrick*, chancellor of this church, anno 1549, was one of the persons who drew up the articles against Dr. Robert Ferrar the bishop. He was born, as A. Wood tells us, in the Isle of Anglesey; was afterwards Principal of New-Inn Hall, Oxford, where he commenced doctor of the civil-law, and at length became chancellor, and canon-residentiary of St. David's, and was from thence promoted, anno 1559, 1 Elizabeth, to the See of Bangor, in which he sat till his death anno 1566. Who was his successor in this chancellorship, I cannot say, for I have found no one occurring before.

10. *Richard Edwards*, who, in the year 1588, on June the 8th, with the rest of the Chapter, attested the statute-book of this cathedral.

11. *William Aubrey* subscribed by this title anno
1614.

1614. I guess he was the same person whom A. Wood mentions to be admitted doctor of the civil law, July 9, 1597.

12. *Richard Bayly, S. T. B.* Chancellor of St. David's, is said to resign this office anno 1626, and to be succeeded herein by

13. *Rhees Prichad, A. M.* September 14, 1626, of whom see an account in A. Wood, who tells us he was made Chancellor of St. David's by Bishop Laud, to which the prebend of Lowhaddon is annexed; and that he died at Llanymodifri in Caermarthenshire, where he was born and beneficed, and, as he supposes, was buried. He places his decease in Nov. 1644, in the time of the great rebellion; so we may justly conclude this dignity lay vacant till the year 1660, when the church and monarchy being restored, and Dr. William Lucy nominated to this See, he, as I judge, was soon after preferred to this office.

14. *Richard Lucy*, his son, (admitted A. B. of Queen's College, Oxon. anno 1653,) who dying anno 1689, was buried near his father, Bishop of Brecknock, and herein succeeded by Bishop Lucy, in the collegiate church.

15. *William Needham, S. T. B.* the present worthy Chancellor, (Rector of Alresford in Hampshire, and formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge,) was promoted to this dignity by the gift of Dr. Sangeroft archbishop of Canterbury, who made it his option.

Treasurers of St. David's.

THIS office was, as we are informed by the statute-book, founded Nov. 12, 1259, (crastino Sancti Martini,) by Bishop Richard Carreu; at which time

1. *Philip* was appointed first Treasurer. The next I find is

2. *Adam Bareth*, in the year 1278; who being preferred to the archdeaconry of Brecknock,

3. *Robert de Haverford*, Rector of the church of Lanwenyth, was appointed to succeed him, and accordingly installed, 8 Id. September 1278. This Robert was, anno 1280, made Archdeacon of St. David's; whereupon

4. *William de Burreche*, Canon of this church, was nominated Treasurer. He died 4 Cal. April 1282; was succeeded by

5. *John de Barry*. After him,

6. *William* occurs Treasurer in the statute-book of this church anno 1287, as does

7. *John Cryghovell* anno 1334, and

8. *Philip de Crughowell* anno 1339; in which authority we also find

9. *Walter de Trefdyn*, or *Tresdine*, anno 1342; and again, anno 1352, after him, I meet with

10. *William Worth*, who is the first in Mr. Le Neve's catalogue. This person, as he tells us, exchanged his office, January 29, 1364, with

11. *David*, Canon of Lundewybrevy, for the rectory

rectory of the free chapel of Bokingsfield and Newledz, in the diocese of Canterbury; and the said David was admitted pursuant to this exchange. The next I meet with is

12. *Lewis*, who, being Treasurer anno 1394, petitioned the Chapter, on April the 24th, for a pension of 2s. and 8d. to be paid to himself and successors by the Chaplains of St. Ismael's and Llanguner, on account of some relicts they kept. I find no more till

13. *Owen Pole*, in the year 1493, who was represented by his proxy at a Chapter holden in July 30. I take him to be the same with Owen Pole, LL. D. canon of Hereford, tempore Hen. VII. and at length, about the year 1523, Treasurer of that cathedral.

14. *John Lewes* subscribed by this title to the King's supremacy, July 18, 1534, with the rest of the Chapter. By his will, (which I have seen,) proved Nov. 2, 1541, he appointed his body to be buried in St. Catherine's aisle, within the cathedral church of St. David's, of which he was Treasurer, and gives 6l. 6s. 8d. to the repairs of the same. After him I find

15. *Hugh Price*, or *Aprice*, founder of Jesus College, Oxon. styled Treasurer of this church. This person was, in the year 1525, created LL. D. and about the year 1542, constituted one of the first prebendaries of Rochester. He departed this life in August 1574, as appears by his will, possessed of this dignity, which I presume was next conferred on

16. *Thomas*

16. *Thomas Lloyd*, who subscribed by this title at a Chapter holden June 8, 1588. He died (as appears by his monument, the latest now remaining, according to my account in this cathedral,) the 8th of January 1614.

Here I am at a loss to adjust the date of the succession of the rest, for I find not whether

17. *William Slatyer, A. M.* who was ejected in the great rebellion, (begun 1641,) was his immediate successor, or when he came in; neither when

18. *William Owen*, (who for some time got possession of this office,) was collated; though the times did not suffer him to reap any great benefit from it; for, on the happy Restoration anno 1660, he was put out, as Mr. Le Neve tells us, to make room for the right owner.

19. *William Slatyer*, again; on whose death, (which, as I guess, happened not long after,) Bishop Lucy presented to this dignity his other son

20. *Spencer Lucy*, who, anno 1666, took his degree of A. M. at Oxford. He died February the 9th, 1690, and was buried near his father and brother in the collegiate church at Brecknock, being succeeded by

21. *Edmund Meyrick, A. M.* of Jesus College, Oxon, of which he had been Fellow; and at his death, (which happened in May 1713, at Gloucester, he was buried at Caermarthen,) became a special benefactor. This gentleman was, during his life, possessed of several preferments, as the rectory of Penboir,

boir, and vicarage of Langivi, (which he had by gift of the Earl of Carberry, to whom he had been chaplain,) and the precentorship of Christ's College in Brecknock. He was the chief instrument in the deprivation of Bishop Watson, as you may see in the vindication of that Prelate, being excited hereunto by the Bishop's refusing him some preferments he farther aimed at, and insisting on his residence on some of his cures. He was succeeded by

22. *Robert Clavering, A. M.* of University College, Oxon, (since D. D. and Canon of Christ's Church, Oxon, and Hebrew Professor of that University,) collated to this dignity, May 30, 1713, by the gift of Dr. Tenison archbishop of Canterbury, who made his option.

Archdeacons of St. David's.

1. *WILLIAM*, about 1128.
2. *Giraldus*, (who is the same person with *Giraldus Cambrenis*, as I conceive,) about 1185.
3. *Hugh de Clona* anno 1200. He died about the year 1232, in the time of Bishop Anselm.
4. *Jordan de Trismont*, or *Tribus Montibus*, occurs Archdeacon on the Nones of October 1235.
5. *A*——— occurs anno 1239, as does
6. *Richard*, anno 1259 and 1263.
7. *Peter Qvivil* was from this dignity, anno 1280,
preferred

preferred to be Bishop of Exeter; in which year he was succeeded by

8. *Robert de Haverford*, Treasurer of St David's, who occurs anno 1287.

9. *I*——— was Archdeacon anno 1307, in which year he was sent to King Edward the I.'s parliament, held at Carlisle.

10. *Henry de Gower, LL. D.* (Canon of this Church about the year 1314, and Archdeacon about ten years afterwards,) was from this dignity, 21st April 1328, promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's; where see more of him, page 142.

11. *David Frawnceys* occurs Archdeacon, 3 Non. Feb. anno 1332; and again anno 1334, in which year also

12. *Griffin de Tavnton* occurs, as does

13. *John Francoys*, 6 Cal. June 1342, and again in 1345; after whom, I find mention made of

14. *William de Barry* to have been Archdeacon; but I cannot expressly tell the time he lived in, though, I presume, he might be placed here in Edward the III.'s reign; which Prince confirmed to the Archdeacon of St. David's, and his successors, 3l. per annum, issuing out of the lands of Alba Landa in Orcailaw and Abercoure.

15. *John Hiot* was Archdeacon anno 1407, and subscribed by this title at a Chapter holden 16th October 1418.

16. *John Thomas* resigned this archdeaconry 23d August 1420, on an exchange then made with

17. *Edward*

17. *Edward Nicoll*, Rector of King's Ryp-ton, Linc. Dioc. who also exchanged it the same year for the rectory of Hemingford Abbats, with

18. *William Ryley*, and he was accordingly col-lated: after him, I meet with no more till

19. *Ricard Sant*, who, in his will, proved Feb. 6, 1513, styles himself Archdeacon of St. David's, and appoints his body to be interred in the south cross aisle of this cathedral church. The next him oc-curs, is

20. *Card. Andras*, which person subscribed by this title, with the rest of the Chapter, to the King's supremacy, July 18, 1534, at which time one John Lunteley wrote himself Archdeacon amongst the rest of the residentiaries, but whether of Caermarthen or Cardigan I cannot tell, though I guess the latter; but, not very certain of it, I only put his name in here, and not amongst those of Cardigan.

21. *Richard Hartford*, may from Anthony à Wood be probably concluded the next Archdeacon, he in-forming us that he enjoyed this dignity in 1544; and that a good while after he was made Archdeacon of Hereford.

22. *John Pratt* was Archdeacon of St. David's anno 1560; by which title I also find him subscribe anno 1571; when he died I find not, or who suc-ceeded him, unless

23. *Robert Rudd* might be promoted soon after the year 1600, to this office, (by gift probably of his father Bishop Rudd, who died anno 1614.) He was

present in the Convocation holden anno 1622, and was succeeded, after the year 1640, (Wood says about the year 1638,) by

24. *Hugh Lloyd, D. D.* Rector of Llanyattocke, who, anno 1660, being preferred to the See of Llandaff, obtained license to hold this dignity in commendam, which he did till his death anno 1667; after which, I presume,

25. *George Owen*, (made D. D. anno 1674,) was collated; he died about Michaelmas 1690, and was succeeded by

26. *John Mealey, A. M.* the present Archdeacon, who has built a good house in St. David's, at the instigation of his uncle Bishop Watson, who, before his deprivation, intended to reside there himself. During this Bishop's troubles, one Arnold Bowen got a title from the Crown to this archdeaconry, pretending Mr. Mealey came in by simony, but made nothing of it. This I mention, because Mr. Le Neve has placed A. Bowen among the Archdeacons.

Archdeacons of Brecknock.

1. *ELLAS* occurs Archdeacon about the year 1140.
2. *Jordan* was Archdeacon between the years 1144 and 1154.
3. *Giraldus de Barry*, alias *Cambrensis*, occurs Archdeacon anno 1185. He was, anno 1199, nominated

minated Bishop of this See, but not consecrated, as I conceive.

4. *G*——, nephew to Bishop Jorwerth, occurs about the year 1204.

5. *O*——, Archdeacon of Brecknock, was witness to a confirmation of Walter Fitz-Eynam, of the ville of Glascum, granted to the Church of St. David's, and to Gervase bishop of that See, between the years 1214 and 1229; after him,

6. *Roger de Christchurch* occurs anno 1259, to whom probably succeeded

7. *John de Fekeham*, who was present at a Chapter holden on the morrow after St. Dennis's day, 1263. He died anno 1274, and was succeeded by

8. *Henry de Villamlof*, on whose decease, which happened anno 1278,

9. *Adam Bareth*, Treasurer of this church, was promoted to this archdeaconry; he occurs Archdeacon to April 1279, and likewise subscribed by that title as principal Proctor of the Chapter of St. David's anno 1295, as also anno 1302.

10. *Griffin ap Rhees* was Archdeacon anno 1345 and anno 1358; after him, I find no more till

11. *Robert Montgomery*, who, upon April 28, 1432, yielded to Bishop Benedict's proposal, with the consent of the Chapter, to pay them for a daily mass

5l. The next I meet with, is

12. *Richard Gwent*, of All-Souls College, Oxon. who was admitted Batchelor of the Canon-Law anno 1518, and Doctor of the Civil-Law, 30th June 1524,

and about this time Archdeacon of Brecknock. On the 17th April 1534, he was presented to the Rectory of St. Peter's Cheap, and to the Archdeaconry of London, 19th December following. He was also installed Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Prebendary of Totenhall, in the church of St. Paul's, London, 12th April 1543, but died within few months after.

13. *Thomas Organ* occurs Archdeacon anno 1547, and was, I presume, succeeded by

14. *William Downham, A. M.* admitted Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, anno 1544, and at length Chaplain to the Princess Elizabeth, who, when Queen, made him first Canon of Westminster, anno 1560; and, anno 1561, preferred him to the bishoprick of Chester: upon which he quitted his archdeaconry, for I find

15. *Walter Jones, A. M.* possessed of it in 1562, as he was also of a prebendship of Westminster anno 1568: upon which, I presume, he resigned this archdeaconry; for I find, in the year 1570,

16. *William Blethin*, (born in Wales, and educated in New-Inn, or Broadgate's-Hall, Oxon, and graduated in the Civil Law, anno 1562,) held it, who being, on 17th April 1575, consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, obtained leave to keep this preferment in commendam, which he did to his death. He died at his palace of Matherne, co. Monmouth, in Oct. 1590, and was buried in that parish church. After him I find

17. *Andrew Vaen, or Vavghan*, subscribed by this title,

title, May 18, 1604. He was probably succeeded by

18. *Isaac Singleton, A. M.* admitted Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, anno 1604; made Prebend of Cadington-major, in the church of St. Paul's, London; Chancellor and Archdeacon of Carlisle; which latter preferment he held with this dignity, of which he was possessed anno 1623 and 1642. He died in the year 1643 or 1644, and had for his successor

19. *William Nicolson*, son of Christopher Nicolson, a rich clothier, born at Stratford, near Hadleigh, com. Suffolk, 1st Nov. 1591; made A. M. anno 1615, and the same year Chaplain to Henry Earl of Northumberland, and tutor to his son the Lord Percy. On July 3, 1616, he was appointed Master of the free school at Croydon, co. Surry, which he quitted anno 1629, and retired into Wales, having a little before obtained the rectory of Llandillo-vaur, com. Caermarthen, and soon after a canonry of St. David's, and the archdeaconry of Brecknock; of all which he was deprived in the great rebellion, and so forced, for his subsistence, to teach a private school in Caermarthenshire. After the Restoration, by the interest of the Earl of Clarendon, he was preferred to the See of Gloucester, and kept this archdeaconry in commendam till his death, 5th Feb. 1671; three days after which, he was buried in a little aisle adjoining to the Virgin Mary's Chapel, in the Cathedral Church at Gloucester. See an account of him in Mr. Nelson's life of Bishop Bull, and Wood's Athenæ.

20. *Timothy Halton*, of Queen's College, Oxon, was collated to this archdeaconry 8th Feb. 1671, and to that of Oxford anno 1675. On the 7th of April 1677, he was elected Provost of his College; all which preferments he held till his death, which happening July 21, 1704, in Oxford, in the 72d year of his age, he was buried in Queen's College Chapel, by his own appointment, without any inscription.

21. *Joseph Stevens*, A. M. (son in-law to Bishop Bull,) succeeded. He was returned to the Convocation anno 1710; but how long after he survived, I know not, or the time when

22. *Roger Griffith*, S. T. B. the present Archdeacon, was collated; but I guess it was anno 1711. Mr. Le Neve omits *J. Stephens*, and makes *R. Griffith* to succeed Dr. Halton anno 1704.

Archdeacons of Caermarthen.

1. *WILLIAM* occurs Archdeacon about the year 1140, in the time of Bishop Bernard.

2. *O——* was Archdeacon of Caermarthen, between the years 1204 and 1220.

3. *Tancredus* subscribed by this title at a Chapter holden anno 1259 and 1263. His successor probably might be

4. *Mareduc*, son of Gurward, on whose death, which happened in 1283,

5. *John*

5. *John de Alderby* succeeded. This person was in the year 1200 made Bishop of Lincoln. The next I meet with is

6. *Walter Winter*, who was witness to an agreement dated 5 Cal. Feb. 1329. After him,

7. *Griffin Caunton*, or *Taunton*, occurs. He was present at some Chapters holden anno 1334 and 1342, and at other intermediate ones; and also held the archdeaconry of St. David's, with this, some time. Who was his successor I cannot tell, or when

8. *Edmund de Warham* was collated, who is the first in Mr. Le Neve's catalogue. He enjoyed it anno 1398, and in 1401.

9. *William Pirrye* was present at a Chapter holden July 18, 1432.

10. *John Morgan, LL.D.* (then Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary Newark, at Leicester,) held this dignity anno 1493, and was from thence preferred to be Bishop of this See anno 1496, as is mentioned among the Bishops. His successor, as I judge, was

11. *Henry Howell*; he subscribed by this title at a Chapter held 15th April 1501. I find not his admission, or when

12. *John Barlow, A. M.* (who was probably son or kinsman to William Barlow, made Bishop of this See anno 1539,) was collated; but he held this dignity before the year 1547. I take him to be the same person whom Anthony à Wood tells us was deprived of the deanery of Worcester, after he had enjoyed it

nine years, upon Queen Mary's accession to the Crown, in the year 1553, when, I guess, he was forced to quit this archdeaconry: for I find

13. *William Luson*, or *Lewson*, possessed hereof in the year 1554, and that he so continued till the year 1583, when

14. *Meredith Morgan* was collated. He died on December 4, 1612. After him I meet with

15. *William Beeley*, *S.T.B.* who was present at the Convocations holden anno 1623 and 1640. I presume he died in the great rebellion, and that this archdeaconry, no doubt, continued vacant till the happy Restoration anno 1660, at which time

16. *William Jones* was installed August 28, 1660. How long he held it I know not, nor the time of the collation of

17. *Thomas Staynoe*, *S.T.B.* of Trinity College, Oxon, (instituted April 6, 1680, to the vicarage of Much Waltham, com. Essex; and September 15, 1685, to the church of St. Ethelburga, London; and afterwards, in 1690, to the vicarage of Christ Church, London,) but I find him possessed thereof before the year 1700. He departed this life anno 1707-8, as appears by the sermon preached at his funeral, and was buried March 3, 1707-8, in the parish-church of Christ Church aforesaid, being succeeded in this archdeaconry by

18. *Edward Tenison*, *LL.B.* the present Archdeacon, one of the Prebends of Canterbury, who was installed November 20, 1708.

Archdeacons

Archdeacons of Cardigan.

1. *DAVID FITZGERARD* was from this dignity made Bishop of this See in 1147.

2. *Giraldus* is said by some to have held this archdeaconry for a short time, as well as those of St. David's and Brecknock.

3. *Howell*, Archdeacon of Cardigan, was present at a Chapter held anno 1263, as was

4. *Hugh*, anno 1274; and also after him,

5. *John Simons*, anno 1305.

6. *Philip Vachan* occurs next in my catalogue, in 1356; as does

7. *Groffin*, anno 1360, in a Chapter holden November 28; in which respect

8. *Philip de Caunton* occurs 1368; as does

9. *John ap Pryce*, anno 1432. After him I meet with no more till

10. *Thomas ap Howell*, who subscribed by this title July 30, 1493, and again, April 15, 1501. This person is the first Mr. Le Neve has discovered; to whose industrious performance I gladly own myself indebted, and that several improvements I have made are owing to his discoveries. After him, as Mr. Le Neve tells us,

11. *Hugh Matthew* enjoyed this office, anno 1547; and next after him I find

12. *John Butler*, so styled in the Convocation holden Feb. 5, anno 1562; as was

13. *Lewis Gwynn*, in that of 1571. He was succeeded, as I guess, about the year 1586, by

14. *Richard Middleton*, son of Marmaduke Middleton bishop of St. David's. He enjoyed it anno 1623, but how long after I know not, or when

15. *Thomas Brand, A. M.* who held it anno 1640, was collated. I take this person to be the same whom Newcourt mentions to be possessed of the rectory of Leaden-Roding, com. Essex; which being vacant by his death, July 12, anno 1660, *Thomas Jackson* was presented thereto. Which account well agrees with the installation of his successor,

16. *Edward Vaughan, A. M.* in this archdeaconry, upon October 23, 1660. He died, as I guess, about the year 1671, and was succeeded by

17. *William Owen, S. T. P.* on whose death, anno 1680,

18. *John Williams, S. T. B.* was collated; of whom I know no more than that he was beneficed in Glamerganshire, and dying before the year 1701,

19. *John Shore, A. M.* succeeded. He died Jan. 22, 1713; about six weeks after which,

20. *Owen Evans, A. M.* the present Archdeacon, was collated, viz. on March the 5th, the same year.

Thus have I (as well as my materials would furnish me,) gone through the seven Dignitaries of the Church of St. David's; six of which, by what is here specified, have yielded some Bishops to this and other Sees. Had it been my good fortune to have
retrieved

retrieved the names of the other Prebends in any tolerable order, I should gladly have communicated them also; but this I find impossible for me to attempt, and wish some omissions, or imperfections, in the above-mentioned catalogue, do not render it obnoxious to censure: however, I thought it incumbent on me (having done my best,) to exhibit it as it is, hoping my endeavours may be accepted, and my conjectures (if in anywise faulty,) pardoned; for it would have been less excusable to have omitted it, although I could not make this account so complete as I could wish, because six of these seven principal members, as I am informed, constitute the Chapter, and that every one of them (they all being residentiaries,) has respectively a prebend or canonry annexed to his dignity, and a house in St. David's belonging thereto, where they ought, by the statutes, to keep a fixed residence. They are yet annually obliged to repair in person to St. David's, and attend the general audit on St. James's day, or to be represented by proxy, in order to receive rents, set fines, &c. during which time they keep a public table by turns, as already observed.

*The Diocese of St. David's is of vast Extent,
and comprehends the entire Counties*

Of *Pembroke*, which contains, according to Camden, 145 parishes, and, amongst these, the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

- *Caermarthen*, in which are 87 parishes.
- *Cardigan*, in which are computed, by the same author, 64 parishes.
- *Brecknock*, which has 61 parishes, and all the whole county of

Radnor, which numbers 52 parishes, except these 5, viz. Old Radnor, New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton, and Norton, and the Chapelry of Michael Church upon Arrow, which belong to the See of Hereford.

It has also, within the county of *Hereford*, these 8 parishes, (which, as I suppose, include the whole Hundred of Ewias Lacy,) viz.

Ewias Harold,	Llansillo,
Clodock,	Walterston, alias Walder-
St. Margaret,	ston,
Mich. Church Eskleye,	Rowlston,
alias Llamhangleeskle,	Dewlace.

And in *Montgomeryshire*, near Newtown, on the edge of *Radnorshire*, these 2 parishes, viz. Kerrey and Moughtrey. And as many in *Monmouthshire*, viz. Cwmyay and Old Castle. And lastly, it includes

about a fourth part of *Glamorganshire*, viz. the whole Deanery of Gower, which comprizes the Hundred of Swansea, and part (if not all) of the Hundred of Gevelach, on the edge of Caermarthenshire: In which circuit are about 22 parishes: So that the whole number of parishes, according to this computation, amounts to 438. All which are distributed in manner following, under the jurisdiction of the four respective Archdeaconries, in subordination to the Bishop, viz.

To the Archdeacon of *St. David's*, almost the whole county of *Pembroke*.

To the Archdeacon of *Caermarthen*, most of *Caermarthenshire*, and part of *Glamorgan*.

To the Archdeacon of *Cardigan*, *Cardiganshire*, with some parishes in *Pembroke* and *Caermarthen-shire*. And, lastly,

To the Archdeacon of *Brecknock*, *Brecknockshire*, *Radnorshire*, and the 12 out-lying parishes aforesaid, in *Hereford*, *Montgomery*, and *Monmouthshires*.

The Bishops of *St. David's* had within their diocese, in several of these above-mentioned counties, Episcopal Palaces, some of which still belong to the See, though they are all ruinous, even that of *Aberguilly*, which is the only one at present kept up, being much out of repair. In the statute-book, so often cited in these forty last pages, is an ordination made by Bishop Adam Houghton, which, for as much as it gives us some account of the ancient grandeur

grandeur these prelates lived in, and how they were obliged to leave to their successors in stock, 10 ploughs and 79 oxen, on their tillage, belonging to eight of their manor-houses, which they were bound to keep in repair, may not improperly be inserted here, especially since it did not come time enough to be put in any preceding place.

Statut. Ade quondam ecclesiæ Menevensis episcopi dat decimo die Martii, anno Domini 1379, &c.

‘ Imprimis, Quia ex debito sollicitudinis in curâ
 ‘ ecclesiæ nostræ nobis commissâ utilia procurare
 ‘ tenemur, & inutilia ac onerosa amovere, bonæque
 ‘ memoriæ Dominus Henricus de Goheria, dudum
 ‘ Menevensis Episcopus, ad memoriam nominis sui
 ‘ in Patria de Goheria Menevensis diocesi sui origi-
 ‘ nis, apud Landewy, ubi Menevensis Episcopus, &
 ‘ Menevensis ecclesia in temporalibus, tantum ha-
 ‘ bent unam carucatam terræ, vix valori sexaginta
 ‘ solidorum annuatim; in quo loco magnus est de-
 ‘ fectus recentis aquæ, a loco illo per unam leucam
 ‘ undique distantis, unum manerium sumptuosum
 ‘ splendidè edificavit. De *meremiis tamen debili-
 ‘ bus, & muris compositis de luto in tanto numero
 ‘ domorum; quod totus redditus & proficua ejusdem
 ‘ loci ad sustentationem earumdem non sufficerent,
 ‘ idemque locus omnino ineptus est, & semper fuit
 ‘ pro morâ Menevensis Episcopi in eodem, unde nos
 ‘ cum

* This is an old word for timber.

‘ cum capitulo nostro prædicto perpendentes dictum
 ‘ manerium fuisse, semper & esse Menevensis ec-
 ‘ clesiae inutile sumptuosum nimis, & onerosum de-
 ‘ crevimus & ordinamus idem manerium debere sub-
 ‘ duci, & depremi, & meremia ejusdem manerii ad
 ‘ usum Menevensis Ecclesiae, in aliis locis fore utili-
 ‘ ter reponenda.

‘ Item, Statuimus & ordinamus, quod infra scripta
 ‘ maneria Ecclesiae & Episcopi Menevensis tantum
 ‘ et non alia vel ultra in diocesi Menevensi debeant
 ‘ de cætero sustentari, emendari, & competenter sus-
 ‘ tineri, videlicet Palatium Menevensis Ecclesiae;
 ‘ Manerium de Trefdyn, (distans ab Ecclesiâ Mene-
 ‘ vensi per sex leucas, & non ampliùs, pro mora
 ‘ Episcopali,) manerium de Castro Proncii, pro
 ‘ servitoribus & animalibus competentibus, & neces-
 ‘ sariis ad agriculturam, cum unâ Grangiâ pro re-
 ‘ ponendis bladis in eadem; Castrum de Lawadeyn;
 ‘ & manerium de Landefey; & manerium de Lando-
 ‘ guy in Cardiganshire; si videatur Episcopo &
 ‘ Capitulo quod sit utile; manerium exile de Braan,
 ‘ tantùm pro agriculturâ; & manerium de Lando-
 ‘ wey in partibus Brechon.

‘ Hæc prædicta maneria in Episcopatu Menevensi
 ‘ sunt & erunt duntaxat per episcopum sustinenda
 ‘ & reparanda, & non alia de necessitate vel statuto
 ‘ Menevensis Ecclesiae: Infra scriptæ etiam sunt
 ‘ caruce & boves ad arandum in eisdem, videlicet
 ‘ quos Episcopus Menevensis, qui pro tempore fuerit,
 ‘ tenebitur

‘ tenebitur tempore mortis suæ, dimittere successori
 ‘ suo Menevensi Episcopo. Imprimis, in manerio de
 ‘ Trefdyn, 2 carucas cum 16 bobus competentibus :
 ‘ In manerio de Castro Poncii, totidem carucas &
 ‘ boves: In manerio de Lantefey, 3 carucas & 23
 ‘ boves: In manerio de Braan, unam carucam &
 ‘ octo boves: In Manerio de Landewy, 2 carucas &
 ‘ 16 boves; & ultra numerum carucarum & bovum
 ‘ prædictum, Menevensis Episcopus, decedens, non
 ‘ tenebitur post mortem suam, suo dimittere vel
 ‘ relinquere successori.’

Amongst the pensions paid, anno 1553, primo Re-
 ginæ Mariæ, to Incumbents, &c. unprovided for,
 belonging to several Colleges and Chantries dissolved
 after the Monasteries, (viz. in the reign of Edward
 the VI.) we meet with these relating to St. David's
 Cathedral Church and College, whereof, in the
 former, there was paid

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Precentor and Chapter, a pension of	10	0	0
And to John Jones, alias Estmonde, a Chantry Priest, celebrating in the said Cathedral,	4	10	0
To John Emlyn, alias Emlot,	4	10	0
And lastly, to Francis Robert,	1	0	0
And likewise, to Philip Pirrie, a Chantry Priest in St. David's parish,	2	0	0
			In

In the College of St. Mary's, in St. David's parish, these following persons received the hereafter-mentioned pensions :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stephen Green, late Master,	10	0	0
Lewis Morris, one of the Ministers,	6	13	4
Peter Fenne,	2	0	0
John Bather,	2	0	0
Hugh Jackson,	1	6	8
William Water,	1	6	8
Hugh Williams,	1	6	8
John Howell,	1	0	0
John Jones, alias Estmonde,	1	0	0
} Vicars- Choral,			

In the time of the great rebellion, I find this account of the sale of several of the church-lands of the bishoprick of St. David's, which being communicated to me by a friend, I here, at his request, subjoin it :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Abergwilly Manor, conveyed by deed dated Sept. 28, 1647, to Christopher Good, for	312	10	0
Parcel of Dewisland Manor, sold Jan. 14, 1647, to John Lewis, for	202	16	3
Atpar, Diffrintivie, and Landogwy Manors, sold Feb. 25, 1647, to David Lewis, for	277	14	10
The Lordships of Claslandevelack and Llandewy, conveyed Jan. 17, 1648, to Edward Herbert, for	208	0	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Mill at Brecknock, and Lands at Tral- lony, sold, in the year 1648, to Henry Powell, for	75	6	8
The Manors of Glascombe and Glascar- ron, sold March 29, 1648, to Silvanus Taylor, for	52	6	8
The Manor of Llandewy, sold March 19, 1648, to David Morgan, Esq. for ..	546	7	3
The Manors of Landicovilla and Llan- dillo Parva, sold May 25, 1649, to David Morgan, Esq. for	617	6	1
The Barony of Lawhaddon, or Lawa- deyn, sold June 28, 1650, to J. El- liott, Roger Lort, and Herbert Per- rot, for	1068	13	11
The Manor of Llandewybrewye, sold Nov. 1, 1650, to John Jones, Esq. for	186	3	4
Sum Total £.	3547	4	8

The following Schedule of Records remaining in the Tower of London, as transmitted to me from the Index-books, I also take the liberty to annex, in consideration they may be of use to some person or other who may have occasion to consult those archives; though some few of them, and particularly several other patents relating to the restitutions of the Bishops to their temporalities, are already printed
in

in Rymer's *Fœdera*, where may be seen this memorable one, Pat. 51. Edward III. M. 17. vesting the custody of the bishoprick of St. David's, during the vacancy, in the Precentor and rest of the Chapter, on their paying per annum to the King, 190*l.* 7*s.* 6¼*d.* if it continue so long vacant, viz. a whole year, or proportionably more or less.

Menev. Eccl. de Eccles. de Llandelowe & Llanonell concess. Precentor, & Capit. Eccl. Menev. predict. pro Cantar. fac. 3. Capellanis in Eccl. Cathedral. ibid. per Dom. Menevens. epm. pat. anno 7 E. 2. p. 2. m. 14.

Menev. Episcop. confirm. cart. & libertat. pat. anno 18 E. 2. p. 2. m. 20.

Menev. Episcop. confirm. donat. de communia habend. in Bosco de Mughaton. pat. anno 3 E. 3. p. 2. m. 23.

Menev. Episcop. Inquis. de Cognit. placitor. habend. infra Dominia sua Esch. anno 4 E. 3. n.

Menev. Episcop. & Canon. quod habeant communiam in Bosco Regis de Moghaton. pat. anno 16 E. 3. p. 2. m. 26.

Menev. Episcop. pro divers. Eccles. Ecclesiæ Llandewy-brevy appropriand. pat. anno 22 E. 3. p. 1. m. 27.

Menev. Eccles. confirm. libertat. fact. Canon. ibidem. pat. anno 24 E. 3. p. 2. m. 11.

Menev. Episcop. pro Eccles. Sanct. Ismael. appropriand. pat. anno 38 E. 3. p. 2. m. 6 & 8.

Menev. Episcop. pro Eccles. de Lampader Precentor. Eccles. ejusd. concedend. & appropriand. pat. anno 47 E. 3. p. 1. m. 5. pro Eccles. de Brend appropriand. Mans. ejus Episcopi. pat. 23 E. 3. m. 15.

Menev. Episcop. pro Eccles. de Navarne in Wallia appropri. pat. anno 1 R. 2. p. 1. m. 14.

Menev. Eccles. pro Cantar. ibidem fac. & Eccles. Malros & Haroldeston appropriand. pat. anno 1 R. 2. p. 3. m. 5. & anno 12 H. 4. m. 45.

Menev. Eccles. confirm. ordin. fact. per immunitat. claus. Vicar. ibidem, & pro decim. vocat. Kylyhis colligend. & dividend. pat. anno 10 R. 2. p. 2. m. 22.

Menev. Eccles. de Cantar. infra Cemiter. ejusd. fact. & pro Eccles. de Neverne & S. Ismael in domin. de Kedewelli appropriand. pat. anno 12 R. 2. p. 2. m. 11. & anno 13 R. 2. p. 1. m. 5. pro Capell. de Whitwell. & p. 2. m. 5.

Menev. Episcopatus de custod. temporal. vac. concess. precent. & capit. ibid. pat. anno 12 R. 2. p. 2. m. 16. & anno 51 E. 3. p. 1. m. 17.

Menev. Episcop. de Eschaet. habend. in dominiis Karmardyn & Cardigan. & S. Wall, pat. anno 13 R. 2. p. 1. m. 8.

Menev. Episcop. pro libertat. & privileg. conserv. pat. anno 13 R. 2. p. 3. m. 19.

Menev. Eccles. precentor. & capit. ibid. pro Eccles. de Knolleston in Gower appropriand. pat. anno 16 R. 2. p. 2. m. 8.

Menev.

Menev. Colleg. sive Cantar. Beat. Mar. infra Cemiter. juxta Eccles. Cathed. ibid. pro Eccles. de Llangonor appropri. pat. anno 18 R. 2. p. 1. m. 11.

Menev. Eccl. Coll. sive Cantar. 7 Sacerdot. &c. in part. boreal. ejusd. eccl. confirm. fundat. & ordinat. fact. pro eod. pat. anno 1 H. 4. p. 1. m. 4.

Menev. Episcop. confirm. libertat. pat. anno 4 H. 4. p. 4. m. 13. 20. & anno 2 H. 4. p. 2. m. 25. & confirm. donat. &c. anno 25 E. 3. p. 3. m. 5. & anno 32 E. 3. p. 1. m. 34. & anno 9 H. 5. p. 1. m. 8.

Menev. Episcop. confirm. cart. anno 2 H. 4. p. 1. n. 11. & cart. anno 7 R. 2. n. 26. & cart. anno 4 E. 3. n. 46. & 100. et cart. anno 5 E. 3. n. 67. & cart. anno 22 E. 3. n. 10. & anno 12 E. 1. n. 25. et pat. anno 3 E. 3. p. 1. m. 8.

ADDENDA.

Page 77. *After*—sharpest fits of the stone,

add—Its rare plants are *Cyperus longus*, Sweet
Cyperus, or English Galingate; it is said
to be found near a little stream, that runs
into Whitsand-bay, between Saint David's
town and Saint David's head: and the
Sison verticillatum, or Narrow-leaved Car-
raway, found in meadows and pastures
near Saint David's.

Page 86. *For*—the small rocks, &c.

read—the Smalls-rocks, where a light-house is now
erected, are the remains, &c.

THE END.

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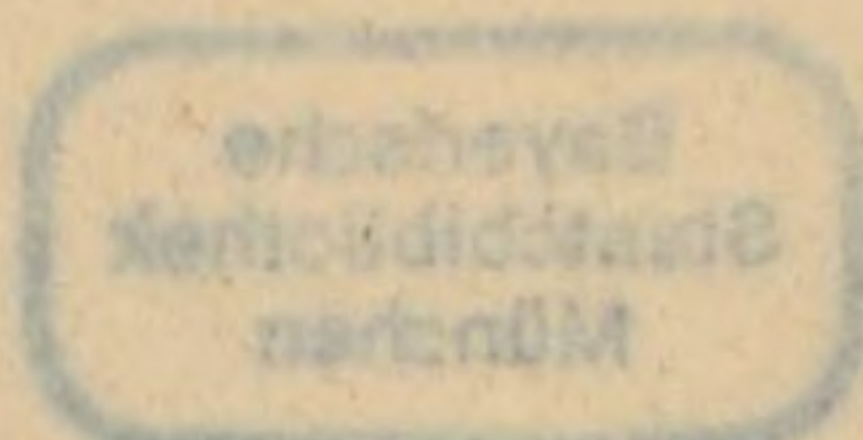
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